The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,866.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
Or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

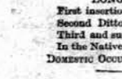
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. POONAH, (2,152 tons, and 400 H.P.), Capt. A. M. Lockie, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
6th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Rawley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

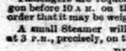
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 20th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£50	£32	£15
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table.

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Chicco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871 ; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, expected to arrive on or about the 16th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

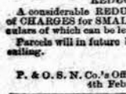
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,650 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	.....	.....
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-15
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste can be booked through from Bombay by the R. I. and Venice Co., Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and O. Co., and the various ports touched at by the steamers of the Bombay from the Navigation Company.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers are also prepared to issue Transhipment Serv[illegible] and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by St[illegible]eamers under any Flag for whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Ind[illegible]als are received Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Ca[illegible] Port Said, and and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at [illegible]ar lines of forwarded to their destination by the Company's regu[illegible] Steamers.

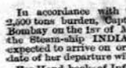
TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under control with Government).—Steam Ferry



Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8.30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35..... } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s..... } Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Conlan, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supp cumentary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

1st Class to Suez	£30
1st Class to Liverpool.....	£50
2nd Class Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

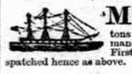
Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



MESSRS GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship LEGION OF HONOUR, Captain W. Williams, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within four days from THIS DATE, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the Ship per's risk and expense.

REHEMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Agent for the Captain.

No. 35, Shamaji Hussaji Street, Bombay, 3rd February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will commence DISCHARGING TO-MORROW in accordance with the terms of the Bills of Lading. The following Marks are at hand :—

C V ARHT
T H K R
P · HAN (in diamond), M (in diamond) Rice, and H A N (in diamond) D M Sugar.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c , &c.,

8 Bales Grey Shirtings
10 Do. T. Cloth
5 Cases Fancy Prints
10 ditto Madar P ints
3 ditto T Red Cambricks
4 Bales Union Cloth

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1871.

HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON, Opposite the Nabob's Tank.

To close Partnership Account.

On 8th, 9th, and 10th February, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, in separate lots, to suit purchasers.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenements, and pucka-built airy storeyed dwelling houses, situated at Mazagon, opposite the Nabob's Tank. In a suitable locality, either for a European or Native family residence, or for the opening of any charitable institution. Has Vehar Water on the premises and a Garden.

The undersigned Auctioneers are open to receive private offers for the same.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, Lot 1 and 2, AT 4 P.M.

Lot 1—Assessed under No. 38, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and South by Road leading to Church Street, on the West by Lawrence de Lima Street, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

AT 5 P.M.

Lot 2—Assessed under No 37, containing by a admeasurement 1422 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by lot 1, on the south by Lot 3, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by Lawrence de Lima Street.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th February, Lot No. 3 and 4, at 4 P.M.

Lot 3—Containing 385 square yards, assessed under No. 7, and bounded on the east by Lot 4, on the west by Lot 2, on the north and south by the public road.

AT 5 P.M.

Lot 4—Containing by admeasurement 700 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 8, and bounded on the east and west by the Public Road, on the north by Lot 3 and the public road, on the south by Lot 5 and the public passage.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th February, Lot 5 and 6.

AT 4 P.M.

Lot 5—All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stabling, built and standing thereon, with the vacant piece of ground attached thereto, containing altogether 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west and south by the property of Francis de Croos, and on the north by the public passage.

AT 5 P.M.

Lot 6—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, and adjoining the Lot 5, situate in Lawrence de Lima street, and assessed under No. 40.

Bombay, 31st January 1871. HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Crockeryware, a first-class E gish Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst ant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-named place of place, the valuable and handsome Rose-shell Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Baroushe by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atals, Paradise Lost, Vivien Graveyere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and well handsome European Furniture, Plated, Glass, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, Table Patent Fire-proof and Thief-proof Safe, by George Price &c., at No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, and as also same Office Furnitures, treble Patent Fire-proof and Thief-proof double-door Safe by George Price, the same complete in such as rich Cut Glassware, best Silver Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as a se of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater and Vegetable Curry Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Tea Set, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Mahogany cases of Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., has some by Sacred Black wood Household Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 5 pieces, a ditto Centre Table in 3 pieces, a ditto round ditto for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened rising and closed dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
20,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
22,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
15,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	502ex div
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160 ex div
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	365
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
5,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	153
4,000	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	237
...	£ 0	43.10.7	do.	Do.	126
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£18	192.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
300	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,330	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	300 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
500	2,000	1,250	50 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
700	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	580
600	4,800	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,000	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,000		Ganuji Dawaji Press	1,000
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	120 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	1,000	all	35%	35 p.a.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	440
125	1,000	all	80%	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
2,000	1,000	750	75 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,375
600	1,000	all	125 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	2,565
100	5,000	all		Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,015
1676	150	150		Broach Mills	275
800	5,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,420
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,820
2,500	1,000	all	20%	Manockji Petit's	1,115
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	2,300
800	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics Fd'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 p.a.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.a.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	7th Jan.	'66	Bank of Bombay
5	19		Do. China
250	2 Mar.	'66	Central Bank
...	...		East India Bank
200	13 Feb.	'67	Indian Peninsula
200	681 May	'67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,250	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	55
1,500	744	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 1/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollar	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 7.

Boulderson, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Robertson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hunter, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Sholapore.
Gardiner, Captain, 5th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Churchill, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Macdougall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Anderson, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—7TH FEBRUARY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	No ship	
	Cases	,,	,,
	Seeds	,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolans & Cutch bulk	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 9 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomins.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	George Kendall	Drewitz	Cochin, F.-b. 1.
	Eddystone	Peterson	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Dutch.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	George Kendall	Kerr	Akyab.
	Niord	Hasure	Akyab.
	Eagle	Nicoda	Tuticorin.
	H. M. S. Bullfinch	Lodder	Muscat.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Florence, Buxton, to Cochin.
Ship Dunloe, Burns, to Kurrachee.
Ship Bessie, Messervy, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Royal Visitor, to Falmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wellesley (s), 2 packages machinery, Knoop & Co.
Dellmyter (s), 1 barrel paints of sorts, R. Pollexfen & Co.
Connemara, 6 tierces beef, N. Dinshawjee.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo, 1 case paper, A. R. A. Currim; 100 cases sherry, 10 cases port, and 40 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Sir John Lawrence, 5 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Nelson, 156 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.
Wellesley (s), 15 cases wine and 20 cases brandy, Payne & Co; 500 kegs red lead, Stenhouse & Co; 13 cases China and glass marbles, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ann (s), 65 cases brandy, A. Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Benningtow, 14 bales cotton, Manore Hurrichund.
Khimjee Oodhowjee, 45 bales cotton, Khetsee Sewjee; 31 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur.
Sir Walter Scott, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 37 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee & Co.
Wellesley (s), 65 bale cotton, Mooljee Cursondas; 29 bales cotton, Khimjee Leladhur; 500 bales cotton, Rallie Brothers.
Poona (s), 1 bale cotton, Edward Bates & Co.
Bellona (s), 19 bales wool, Dwarkadhoy Goolam Hoosein; 6 bales cotton, Sewram Khoosalchund; 1,000 bundles gunnies, Valubjee Jairam; 103 bales cotton, Jasub Gunny; 73 bales cotton, Dado Abdoola; 50 bales cotton, Bhugwa Rutonsee.
Neera (s), 120 bales cotton, Dyabhoy Dusabhoy; 71 bales cotton, Amroodlall Runmul; 42 bales cotton, Narroo Succaram; 10 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Tourke & Co.; 10 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jeevraz; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 72 bales cotton, Bhugwan Burree; 100 bales wool, Toolesdass Cullianjee.
Austin Friar (s), 1,000 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Balli Brothers; 500 bundles gulls, Mao Khoey Moosanee.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 11 bales hide, Lukhabhey Rajabally.
Neera (s), 11 bales skins, Abdool Kadir Salimanjee & Co.
Poona (s), 5 cases silk, and 1 case cardamoms, Pragjee Bhanjee; 3 bundles silk, Hassom Khan.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poona (s), 40 bales cotton, Esmail Rembocla; 60 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Tourke & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 11 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 20 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	,, 16 ...	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Australia	,, 16 ...	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11 ...	3 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 30 P.M.

The subjoined Tableshows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	... February	11	Wednesday	July	19
Do	... do	18	Do	... do	26
Do	... do	25	Do	... August	2
Do	... March	4	Do	... do	9
Do	... do	11	Do	... do	16
Do	... do	18	Do	... do	23
Do	... do	25	Do	... do	30
Do	... April	1	Do	... September	6
Do	... do	8	Do	... do	13
Do	... do	15	Do	... do	20
Do	... do	22	Saturday	... do	30
Do	... do	29	Do	... October	7
Do	... May	6	Do	... do	14
Do	... do	13	Do	... do	21
Do	... do	20	Do	... do	28
Do	... do	27	Do	... November	4
Wednesday	... do	31	Do	... do	11
Do	... June	7	Do	... do	18
Do	... do	14	Do	... do	25
Do	... do	21	Do	... December	2
Do	... do	28	Do	... do	9
Do	... July	5	Do	... do	16
Do	... do	12	Do	... do	23
			Do	... do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	... February	16	Wednesday	... August	2
Do	... March	2	Do	... do	16
Do	... do	16	Do	... do	30
Do	... do	30	Do	... September	13
Do	... April	13	Do	... do	27
Do	... do	27	Thursday	... October	12
Wednesday	... May	10	Do	... do	26
Do	... do	24	Do	... November	9
Do	... June	7	Do	... do	23
Do	... do	21	Do	... December	7
Do	... July	5	Do	... do	21
Do	... do	19	Do	... Jan. 1872	4
			Do	... do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.		
Thursday	... February	16	Wednesday	... August	30
Do	... March	16	Do	... September	27
Do	... April	13	Thursday	... October	26
Wednesday	... May	10	Do	... November	23
Do	... June	7	Do	... December	21
Do	... July	5	Do	... Jan. 1872	18
Do	... August	2			

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets, can be posted up to 6 P.M. on the day previous to the above dates. An after Packet for late letters is kept open till 7 A.M. of the day of the Steamer's departure.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoin Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contracts Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	... February	13	Saturday	... July	11
Do	... do	27	Do	... do	29
Do	... March	13	Do	... August	12
Do	... do	27	Do	... do	26
Do	... April	10	Do	... September	9
Do	... do	24	Monday	... do	25
Do	... May	8	Do	... October	9
Do	... do	22	Do	... do	22
Saturday	... June	3	Do	... November	6
Do	... do	17	Do	... do	20
Do	... July	5	Do	... December	4
			Do	... do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	... February	20	Saturday	... July	23
Do	... March	6	Do	... August	5
Do	... do	20	Do	... do	19
Do	... April	3	Do	... September	2
Do	... do	17	Do	... do	16
Do	... May	1	Monday	... October	2
Do	... do	15	Do	... do	16
Saturday	... do	27	Do	... do	30
Do	... June	10	Do	... November	13
Do	... do	24	Do	... do	27
Do	... July	8	Do	... December	11
			Do	... do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kyatpoore, Nassick, Munmer, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rai and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Bawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY NINE DAYS ONLY.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World. Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton.)

COM. NUTT AND Miss MINNIE WARREN,

In their Beautiful Performances consisting of

SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

COMMENCING

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEB.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1
Stalls ..... ,, 2 |
Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.
All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.
Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe with fac simile of their Autographs on the lock for sale at each Performance. NED DAVIS, Agent.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D. — W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq. — HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD. — W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq. — REV. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq. — A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E. — N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DODS, Esq. — G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq. — JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq. — A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. McDONALD and Mr. McAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Algebra and Euclid.
History. — Latin.
Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871.

WE are invited to sign a petition to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, praying that she will be good enough to obey an "imperative necessity," and appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon certain matters which form part of the Condition of India Question. We cannot recommend anybody to sign it, not so much because it is incomplete and superficial, as because it is calculated to convey an erroneous impression respecting the real issues, and, with barely an exception, does not go to the root of a single evil. If there is to be a Royal Commission it should be instructed to inquire into large subjects vitally connected with the government as well as the administration of India; into the policy which animates the government, as well as into the management of administrative details. For, in the main, administration will be not much better than its origin, and will evolve the mischiefs which lurked in the plan or system of government whence it took its rise. The petition does not propose any such radical inquiry, and without saying that the partial and fragmentary investigation recommended would do no good, we cannot say that the inquiry proposed would yield results of any great value.

What do the originators of the petition propose? In regard to the finances, they simply tell us that these finances have been unsuccessfully administered; that deficits have been the consequence; that the measures taken to fill up the exchequer have been oppressive; and that the deficits might have been avoided "by a more statesmanlike and economical administration of the ordinary revenues of the country." Does this mean that, with the present system, not only of administration but of policy, statesmanship and economy would have prevented deficit, without additional taxation? If so, what is the meaning of statesmanship? Does it mean that a statesman would have reformed radically the financial system; would have altered radically the relations between the Supreme and local Governments; would have changed the policy, which is the motive power of both; would have not only done all this, but would have insisted that "expenditure on public works should be accommodated to the state of the finances?" If so, we go with the petition; but, if so, why does not the petition state its meaning and raise frankly and sharply the issues which are really those about which contending parties rage? From the language of the petition no one could infer that the needful thing is an inquiry into the financial polity of the Government and into its financial relations with subordinate authorities.

Then with regard to the Public Works Department, the petition says that it urgently calls for investigation—an unquestionable fact. But the petition goes on to say that "the large and improvident expenditure *of* this department, has, it is believed, been the main cause of the existing financial embarrassment;" a statement that, to a large extent, would be correct were it made to read "expenditure *in* or *through* this department." For the P. W. D. do not make the expenditure, they are the agents of some one else; they supply the Government with the "luxuries" it orders; they may do it expensively, but it is the policy of the Government which creates the large and improvident expenditure; and the policy of the Government is moulded and controlled by the Manchester School, the soi-disant friends of India, the promoters and projectors, and not least by the Secretary of State and the Indian Council. The inquiry should go below the mere administration and account-keeping and contract-making of the D. P. W.; it should go to the source whence that department derives its orders; it should put to the test the grand notions of the duty-and-mission school, whose idea of government is restless change, a chase after every new thing, and who, if the ordinary revenue is not sufficient to defray the cost of their benevolent caprices, boldly say that money should be borrowed to satisfy them. We are bound to say that the petition objects to this lavish expenditure, but it does not refer even to the effective causes thereof.

The system of obtaining stores from England cannot require a Commission for its investigation, nor do the "Home Charges" which, of course, figure here but in diminished lustre; it ought to be possible to reform the store-supplying system, and to settle a plan for the Home accounts, without having recourse to a Royal Commission. Those who desire to gratify their anti-English feelings by making England tributary to India, naturally welcome an inquiry which may promote their objects, although they still refrain, with a studied reserve, from dealing openly with the Home charges question. They are only diverting inquiry from the real scent who persist in uttering vague insinuations, and who impute the uncertainty of the Indian budget to imperfect control over the Home charges.

Again, how can any sensible Englishman, who understands where he is and what he is about, sign a petition to the Queen praying her to remodel the Vice-regal Legislative Council in such a way as that it will "represent sufficiently the views and feelings of the people of India." We might say which people, but we confine ourselves to pointing out that Scindia, Holkar, the Gaekwar, and the Nizam, a Brahmin from Benares, a Mahomedan from Patna, a Sikh priest from Umritsur, probably represent the feelings and views of the peoples of India pretty well; and that if these are to be represented, the Viceroy and his colleagues had better depart at once. What the petitioners mean by the phrase we have quoted is probably that the European and "educated native" community of Calcutta cannot outvote and control the Vice-regal Government. Nor is it intended, nor is it desirable that they should, unless it be expedient to give them responsibility as well as power. It is mischievous nonsense to talk of "representing the feelings of"—an entity that does not exist—"the people of India." It shows that "the condition of society in India"—remembered when the income-tax is in question—and the position of the English in India are forgotten or put aside when this question of Councils is debated. You cannot have a mixed system—a nominally despotic executive with an independent, overruling Council so constituted as to represent the views and feelings of the peoples of India. The Council itself is an anomaly, and can only be made to work by dint of management on the understanding that the members tender advice and make laws with the consent of an executive, responsible not to the Council, but to the British Government. The misleading talk about the people of India runs through and vitiates the whole petition.

If there should be inquiry by a Royal Commission, that inquiry should be directed to the system of government, meaning the mode in which the Government of India acts by itself and upon the local Governments; into the principles and practice of the Financial Department; into the policy of the Government in regard to the taxation and expenditure, and into the condition and constitution of the army: a very different and a larger, deeper, and less partial inquiry than that recommended in the petition. For these reasons we not only cannot advise any one to sign the petition, but we advise them not to sign it. Were the document framed on a broader and sounder basis, though we doubt the propriety of these appeals home—appeals which brought on us palatial barracks, high-pressure cotton stimulus, abounding public works, the capital blunder of amalgamation, deficits, and the income-tax—we should have said nothing against this well-meaning but delusive petition.

"WARLIKE feelings prevail in the South of France." Now it is worth remarking that, since the wars of the League, no military operations have been carried on in a large part of Southern and South-western France. Wellington, in 1814, fought his last battle at Toulouse; the Austrian columns, in the same year, coming from the Alps, got no further than Lyons. In 1815, there was no fighting towards the Pyrenees, and again the flight of the Emperor and surrender of Paris found the Austrians between Lyons and Geneva. Thus the whole tract between the Loire and the Tarn and Garonne has not known what active warfare is for more than two centuries. The part of France which, three times this century, has been overrun by contending armies is the space between the Eastern frontier and Paris; and there is not much disposition towards warlike feelings there. Again, the Norman districts on the right bank of the Seine, have seen and felt more warfare than they had for ages, while no foreign army, since the English were expelled from France, has marched and fought in Touraine, Maine and Brittany. It remains to be seen how, with a war party in Bordeaux and Lyons, and a peace party in Paris, each acting as if it were the Government, an Armistice can march, and how, under these conflicting circumstances, elections can go on and peace be brought about. It is what is called an "unprecedented situation."

THE Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, has, says the "Madras Times" of the 4th, been rather seriously ill. His malady has now, however, assumed a less dangerous form, and his early recovery may be expected.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S., to-morrow at 12 o'clock, to examine Colonel Carleton, C. B., Royal Artillery, Captain H. Adcock, 1-6th Foot, Captain R. Daubeny, 36th Foot, Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, Royal Artillery, Vet. Surgeon Ferris, Royal Artillery, and such other officers as may appear before it.

LORD NAPIER of Madras and his Council will not adjourn to Ootacamund this year until August, and will be absent from the presidency for only three months. It was originally determined to migrate in April, in accordance with a recent despatch from the Secretary of State; but there is a great deal of work to be got through, in connection especially with the Decentralization Scheme; and the Legislative Department, it is added, is deluged with draft bills from Calcutta to be reported upon before April, when the Government of India will remove to Simla.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. BULLFINCH.

H. M. S. BULLFINCH, Commander Lodder, left Bombay yesterday at about one o'clock in the afternoon. She will, we believe, proceed at once to Muscat and thence to Kurrachee, returning to Bombay about the middle of March.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 30th January, to Saturday, 4th February 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,911	0	0
House Rate	19,377	14	5
Police Rate	5,743	15	1
Lighting do.	5,743	15	1
Water do.	6,002	6	5
Halalcore Cess	6,044

this instance; but it is not likely to be soon forgotten in Bombay, that the ruin of its Government Bank is traced, by many, to the interpolation in its charter of a certain four words, of which not a single legislator or official could be found to own the paternity.

One reason why the Finance Minister might not think it worth while to explain the unobtrusive little section providing for the "centralisation" of currency securities, we suspect to be his knowledge of the fact, that such a centralising practice has obtained for years past. The law having been habitually and constantly broken by keeping the provincial securities at Calcutta, why need the world be told that the practice is now being legalised! In order that it may be seen how widely the practice of the Finance department has deviated from the law which it administers, we must quote from Act XIX of 1861, the section which has been so continuously disregarded:—

"XL. The Government securities purchased under the Act in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall stand in the name of the Head Commissioner and the master of the Mint at Calcutta; the Government securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Madras, and the Master of the Mint at Madras; and the Government securities purchased under this Act in the Presidency of Bombay shall stand in the name of the Commissioner at Bombay and the Master of the Mint at Bombay. Provided that if the Head Commissioner or Commissioner in any case be the master of the Mint, the Governor-General in Council shall appoint another Trustee or Trustees in addition to the Master of the Mint."

We are not about to contend that "shall stand in the name of" is the same 'as shall be held at the office of the Commissioner at Bombay' &c. According to the naked letter of the statute, it was permissible for the department to transfer to and hold in Calcutta "the Government securities purchased under this Act in the presidency of Bombay," or Fort St. George; but this bare grammatical construction of the section cannot be sufficient to justify a course which is so manifestly contrary to the intentions of those who drew the Act, and founded our paper currency system. To reason in this fashion would be to remind us of the preposterous argument by which it has been sought to excuse the still continued illegal intrusion of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay. Some of the writers who tried to back up the Financial department in its abetment of wholesale poaching by that provincial institution with which they are locally identified, had the hardihood to contend that, because the establishment of agencies and branches of one presidency bank in the territory allotted to another is not forbidden by the charters, therefore it is sanctioned! We do not suppose that the concentration of all the currency securities in Calcutta is sought to be justified by steeple-chase logic of this kind. It is only contended that the practice itself is unobjectionable, and that the convenience attending it (to the Bank of Bengal and the Financial department, we presume) is so great as to warrant any deviation from strict principle that may be involved in such centralisation. Well: what we say is, that this very question should have been discussed before the Council, and that it ought even now to engage the attention of our Chambers of Commerce or their committees. But we contend further—first, that the intention of the former Act was clearly to secure the localisation of the securities which are the guarantee for the cash of the public being forthcoming on the spot whenever it may be wanted; and, second, that the form in which the currency returns have been made up has disguised the fact that the securities have *not* been held in the circles to which they pertain. The Act makes no provision for the centralisation of the securities, but it does provide for their being purchased, and the interest being paid "*in* the several presidencies of India," and for the accounts of the stewardship of these securities being "made up and published annually in the *Gazettes* of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." The words we have here quoted are from section 15 of the old Act. It can only be laxity of practice that has rendered lax interpretion possible, and that has permitted this to be followed up by legislation which, as it seems to us, is fundamentally erroneous. We do not now stop to argue the question, why the currency securities (except, perhaps, in certain openly-avowed contingencies) should be retained in the provinces where the public has given its money for them, just as much as the bullion and coin reserves should be retained. But we may remark, that since the shrewd observation and sound counsel of Sir C. Wood have been withdrawn, Indian currency and finance generally have much needed some person or influence to supply his place. Though following his Whig traditions, he would have denied to the Indian Government its right to use its credit; he would have checked that tendency to drift, and the confusion in ordinary financial operations of which Sir R. Temple's last measure is one symptom.

It is quite another branch of the subject, but we may refer, in passing, to the scheme whereby under the new Act the paper currency is made subservient to ordinary inland exchange operations. Sir Richard was warned in Council that in deferring to the impatient demand for a "universal note" he was attempting too much, and would raise expectations that could not be fulfilled. He met this, on one side, by placing limits on the accommodation that should be afforded to trade; and, on the other, by arranging that the currency reserves may be eked out by temporary grants from the cash balances of the Treasury. It will require a whole season to discover how this new limited liability scheme of currency and banking can be made to answer. But as we stated last Saturday, the limit had been reached in a single day at Allahabad; and we now hear that Mr. Ellis's anticipations as to the demands of our cotton dealers are already being verified. The other circle' reserves at Akola are exhausted, and Nagpore is likely to succumb to the new demand very shortly. Whether the Treasury balances of the Berars and the Central Provinces are being called into requisition, we do not know. A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, "Aliquis," who the other day took the currency returns and threw them into a perfect phantasmagoria, was certainly pushing his criticism too far, when he inferred that the currency accounts have already "been mixed up and jumbled with the revenue accounts." This would be unpardonable, and we do not think there is good ground for such a supposition. But there is room to think that the Treasury at Calcutta has sometimes dipped into the currency reserves there, of course refunding the amount to the Bombay or other currency circles. This may do no harm in ordinary times, and so long as such manipulations do not affect public confidence in our currency system; but the operation is not such an exact observance of the terms of trusteeship as is required by the delicacy and magnitude of the interests concerned. Because of the limits which the Finance Minister has imposed on his currency-exchange scheme, no serious harm can accrue from it; but the banks will dominate the working of it. Any of the presidency banks can make a run on Sir Richard's limited discount office whenever it suits them; while at other times they can utilise to their own profit the cheap "bills" called currency notes. But these are not purposes which a Government currency system was intended to subserve.

We print another letter on the Grant Medical College signed "G.G.M.C.," and think this should suffice for the present. This letter, though again bringing out the greater energy and zeal formerly displayed in the educational and scientific management of the institution, is useful mainly by way of confirming the two longer contributions that have preceded it with the same signature. It should be understood that these three letters—the first of which appeared four months ago—are each by a different hand, but all by former students and graduates of the College. They were written, as we have every reason to believe, without any concert between the writers, or suggestion from others, and thus furnish, so far as the ground is covered by them, a thoroughly independent and impartial view of the position of the College under its past and present system. Since the discussions on this subject arose, now more than two years—provoked in the first instance mainly by the anomalies resulting from the Government of India's absurd institution of *ex-officio* professorships—the authorities concerned have had placed within their reach nearly as much, and as diverse information relating to medical education in Bombay, as would have been elicited by a special commission of enquiry. Whether those with whom the responsibility rests will avail themselves of that information in attempting to faithfully follow out the beneficent design of Sir Robert Grant and the eminent medical officers with whom he was wont to take counsel, remains to be seen. At any rate, there will be no excuse for the president of next year's annual meeting to aim so wide of the mark as did the honourable gentleman who filled the chair this year. Let us add, also, that if in the re-arrangements of some of the chairs, which may soon be necessary, mistakes similar to those made about a year since are repeated, such wanton disregard of the interest of the institution will call for severe reprobation, though it may excite little surprise.

The exhaustive letter of the second "G.G.M.C.'s is criticised by "Annitor," as may be seen in our correspondence columns. Seeing that this gentleman "knows, personally, nothing of the working of the College," it is a little venturesome in him to criticise one who, as impartial enquiry would have satisfied "Annitor," does know it thoroughly. The theoretic defence of the present system deduced from the methods adopted in the totally different circumstances of England, does not carry much weight. Pleas of that kind have, we think, been already disposed of in Dr. Morehead's memorandum and in divers other ways. When "Annitor" writes—"there may or may not be reason to complain of the way in which Professors are appointed to the College," he shows that the subject is entirely new to him: but we hope he may be induced to follow it up in the true spirit of scientific enquiry.

THE PUNJAB FAMINE OF 1868-9.

ALL over the north of India and in some of its eastern provinces bad harvests followed by scarcity and famine are of not unfrequent occurrence. The dreadful sufferings of Orissa in 1866 will not soon be forgotten, and more recently still, and nearer home, whole populations in Rajpootana and Sind have lacked the means of sustaining life. In all these cases a charitable public came forward and nobly seconded the exertions of the Government to relieve the prevalent distress; but we venture to say that there have been few more notable instances of the successful alleviation of all the direful horrors of famine than that which is given to the world by Mr. Lepel Griffin in his admirable report on "The Famine in the Punjab during 1868 and 1869." Mr. Lepel Griffin, as our readers are probably aware, was the secretary of the Central Relief Committee formed at Lahore, under the auspices of the Government, when the famine first broke out, and to his untiring efforts was in a great measure owing the rescue of a large proportion of the people form starvation. As it was, the country suffered dreadfully, and the effects of this almost unparalelled catastrophe will be visible for many years to come. With Mr. Lepel Griffin's assistance we will endeavour to give a brief though necessarily incomplete outline of the heavy calamity which so lately befel the Punjabees, and of the prompt and generous manner in which the cry for instant relief was responded to by the officials and wealthy natives of the province.

The harvest of 1867 was below the average, and at the commencement of the following year the stock of grain in the Punjab was unusually low. It was felt even then that nothing could prevent a famine but an abundant harvest in 1868. The summer of that year was exceedingly hot, and the light showers of rain that fell in July and August were insufficient to benefit the crops on which all hopes of plenty depended. The cattle were the first to suffer. In the districts south of the Sutlej, and in the northern Rajpootana States, the tanks and wells dried up and whole villages were deserted, the people driving their flocks and herds northwards hoping to obtain grass and water on the banks of the Punjab rivers. In this, however, they were sorely disappointed, for the rivers were low and grass had been burnt off the face of the land. The fodder, too, (*chari*) became hard and indigestible, and the cattle began to die in great numbers. At the close of 1868 it became but too evident that the harvest would fail, and the price of all food grains rose exceedingly. Wheat was sold at ten seers the rupee; gram was only one seer cheaper; barley averaged thirteen seers, bajree was as expensive as gram, and rice was a luxury reserved for the rich. Early in 1869 a considerable quantity of rain fell, and grass began to spring up; and by the end of March the prospects of the country north of the Sutlej had so much improved that there was little fear for the future. But in Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, and Karnal things grew worse daily. The price of food was so high that the poor could not obtain sufficient to support healthy life, while the grass again withered and fodder became scarce. To add to the prevailing distress locusts appeared in great numbers, and insufficient and bad food caused an unusual amount of sickness. It was fortunate for the people in the Hissar district that, while everything else eatable was scarce, there was an unusually large crop of jungle berries; and the Government waste lands in the neighbourhood of Hissar were crowded with emaciated wretches who actually sustained life on the fruit of the *ber*, crowding under the bushes during the heat of the day, and sleeping there, very frequently, at night. Then there came to swell their numbers a numerous company of immigrants from Delhi and other large towns, whither they had gone in the vain search for employment, waiting for the first fall of rain to return to their villages. During July affairs became very critical. Although rain fell in many districts and somewhat revived the standing crops, "the fierce hot winds blowing like blasts from a furnace" swept away the welcome moisture as quickly as the sun dispels the morning clouds. Week after week passed, the "heavens were as brass," and not a cloud, even as large as a man's hand, obscured the face of heaven. The crops withered and fell away, and it was morally certain in August that unless rain fell speedily a famine more terrible than any that had occurred since 1783 must ensue. The stock of grain was well-nigh exhausted, and the people, as Mr. Griffin says, "began to lose heart and fancied that a curse had come upon the land." "Year after year," he adds, "they had reaped scanty harvests, and now at last, when the promise was good and they had mortgaged houses and fields to buy seed to sow every available acre of land, the heavens were shut up and they saw the crops turn a sickly yellow, while their cattle died, and there was nothing but death or ruin before them."

The artisans had no money with which to purchase food; the high prices had exhausted their savings; houses, ornaments, furniture, all were pledged or sold, and the money-lenders locked up their hoards and refused to advance another *pie*. People were now dying on all sides for sheer want, and yet the grain dealers, it was said, and with truth in some cases, were storing up grain, mixing inferior grain with wheat, and raising prices quickly and continually. 'O, for a good downpour of rain, and the immediate troubles of the people would be at an end!' was the cry. "Every night," says Mr. Griffin, "the people came out of the towns and villages, and with drums and processions to every shrine prayed for rain, while the hearts of those who had to think for the people grew sick with longing for the rain which never came." But through all this the people bore their sufferings bravely, complaining little, and remaining at the worst and darkest times patient, obedient, and loyal. At last, when all hope had fled, the heavens opened; on the 4th and 5th of September 1869 rain fell in torrents; and the Punjab was saved.

The efforts made to relieve the distresses and alleviate the sufferings of the people are beyond all praise. The Lieutenant-Governor—the lamented Sir Henry Durand—with that foresight and promptitude which distinguished him in field and Council, so early as October, 1868, directed the formation of local relief committees, and sanctioned the suspension of the Government revenue demand in cases where the collection of it was likely to cause serious distress. The Central Committee, at Lahore, formed under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, had for its President Mr. Egerton, the Financial Commissioner, and for its Secretary Mr. Lepel Griffin, while its ranks were composed of all the chief officials of the province. The task of this Committee was to relieve those who were unable to work for own livelihood, or to obtain by their labour sufficient to support life; and at the same time Deputy Commissioners were empowered, in cases of emergency, to act on their own responsibility in drawing advances from the Treasury, referring the matter to the Central Committee for submission to Government. Appeals were made for private subscriptions, and a noble response was made. Without particularising, we may state that the subscriptions, donations, Government grants, and Government equivalents poured into the Central Committee's treasury, reached the magnificent sum of ₹4,55,166, of which sum ₹4,21,674 2-11 was expended in the direct relief of paupers unable to work. The extent of the suffering endured, and the straits to which the people were driven, is plainly told in the fact that out of a population of 18 millions the number of destitute persons relieved daily was over 6 millions—1,954,224 men, 2,393,895 women, and 1,811,926 children. But this was not all. The resources of the Public Works Department were taxed to the utmost to provide work for those who were able and willing to earn a meagre subsistence. New roads were made, dams constructed, and canals excavated wherever such works were needed; and 2,583,900 persons, comprising 1,177,206 men, 900,718 women, and 506,066 children, were employed on local works under the control of the district authorities. In addition to this, Government advanced ₹5,49,706 to zemindars and others for digging and repairing wells and tanks, and for the purchase of cattle. Of this sum, four lakhs were advanced to the Delhi and Hissar districts alone. The remission of revenue in the Kohtak and Sirsa districts amounted to upwards of a lakh. Unlike many relief establishments which might be named, the expenses of the Central Committee were trifling. An auditor on ₹50 a month, and clerk on ₹25 formed the whole staff; the only bill was for printing, ₹116,- and the miscellaneous expenses incurred by the Committee in carrying on their gigantic work amounted to one rupee six annas! The latter portion of Mr. Griffin's report gives a detailed account of the progress of the famine and the strenuous efforts made to relieve it in the various divisions of the province, the whole of which forms a sad and dark picture on which we care not to dwell; but it also exhibits in bright relief the heroic fortitude of the sufferers, the fatherly care of the Government, and the munificent generosity of the wealthy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, FEB. 3, AFT.

THE Liverpool Cotton market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera..... 6¾d.
The Manchester market is quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 8s.
8¼ " " ..... 9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist ..... 1s. 0¼d.
Consols..... 91¾.

LONDON, FEB. 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet, but prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares..... £42
Chartered " " £14
Chartered Mercantile shares ..... £22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai " ...£33
Exchange on India 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Consols 92
4 per cent. Govt. Securities 90½
5 " " 99½
5½ " " 106½
Arrivals *Paraguay*.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The steamers *Stirling* and *Singapore* have left for Bombay *via* the Suez Canal.

LONDON, FEB. 6, AFT.

The troopship *Crocodile* has arrived at Portsmouth.

STEAMER REPORT.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 6th Feb., 7-15 p.m. Steamer *Columbian* from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 7th Feb., 8-50 a.m.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

IT appears that the C-D and D-D batteries of Royal Horse Artillery from Secunderabad and Bangalore respectively are those selected from Madras to proceed to England, and not the A-D and B-D from Kamptee and Bellary, as we were informed. Consequently, the *Pioneer* was right.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed on good authority that a Court of Inquiry is to be held shortly at Bellary, to inquire, it is supposed, into the inner economy of the 3-60th Rifles. Colonel Knox, of H. M.'s 18th Hussars, is named as President, and Colonel Falls, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Colonel Dalyell, of the 21st Fusiliers, as members. The Court, it is understood, is convened under orders from the Horse Guards.

LORD Napier and the Madras Executive Council will not adjourn to Ootacamund this year until August, and will be absent from the Presidency for only three months. It was, the *Mail* states, originally determined to migrate in April, in accordance with a recent despatch from the Secretary of State; but there is a great deal of work to be got through, in connection especially with the Decentralisation Scheme; and the Legislative Department is deluged with draft bills from Calcutta to be reported upon before April, when the Government of India will remove to Simla.

WE suspect, in fact we have reason to know, that some of those who use the Post Office as a means of forwarding small book parcels, are not fully aware of the practice observed by the Postal department with respect to these little publications. To be "open at both ends," and to have the proper value in stamps affixed for transmission by book post, will not, in the eyes of the Post Office, prevent what is clearly a book being treated as if it were a letter; the packet must, in addition, either be over ten tolahs in weight, or be distinctly superscribed "per book post." With large packets the Post Office exercises its judgment even if there be no superscription; but with packets under the requisite number of tolahs, it sticks to a stupid rule which misleads many and heavily mulcts others.

'MADRAS justice' will soon be quite famous. Our readers will remember how Mr. Clarke punished the boy for the heinous crime of picking up three sticks, as well as the criticism that punishment evoked, and the exceedingly dignified course Mr. Clarke so promptly adopted. Now, Captain Lys has had before him Dr. Colvin Smith, Surgeon of Vepery Hospital. In one of the wards a woman was lying seriously ill, and strict injunctions were issued by the Surgeon that no workmen should go near that ward. In defiance of this, two painters set to ply their brushes vigorously on the door, and Dr. Smith, finding them so engaged, set to ply his umbrella on their backs. The painters had Dr. Smith summoned before Captain Lys, who took an exceedingly magisterial view of the case, and fined the Doctor five rupees. Both the *Mail* and the *Times* criticise the magistrate's decision, and even insinuate it exhibits a want of common-sense. The former journal observes:—"So far as we can understand the case, the two painters seem to have richly deserved the chastisement, and their complaint ought to have been dismissed as frivolous. Under an elastic Penal Code, however, Dr. Smith is found guilty of the heinous offence of 'criminal force.' Criminal force with an umbrella!" We should like to have the evidence of the poor patient who was lying dangerously ill." If Captain Lys follows Mr. Clarke's example, and forswears his 'paper,' the Madras magisterial Bench will be in outer darkness before long.

IN other columns will be found what is probably a final contribution from "C. E.," again setting forth the claims of the lighter and more economical but more extensive railway system 'that is to be,' as compared with the restricted and costly one that now exists. He now addresses himself to the supposed military difficulty, and though he cannot hope to satisfy those who demand perfectibility in transport arrangement, he does much towards placing the subject in a more practical and manageable shape than that in which it is usually presented. His table of the distances of our several military stations from Peshawur, and the proportions of forces at each, will be serviceable in the offices of the Quartermaster General, besides being of use in elucidating the general problem of how to carry out Indian communications. "C. E." has not said so much as he might to show how many are the impediments, even on a uniform railway system, that forbid the uninterruptedly rapid movement and concentration of troops of all arms; neither has he taken the trouble, when supposing the reader is looking at a map of India, to remind him that comparison with European distances must be constantly borne in mind. But he appeals to reasonable men, by whom, we doubt not, his argument and statistics will be duly appreciated.

DEPARTURE OF THE "BULLFINCH."

H. M. S. "BULLFINCH," Commander Lodder, left yesterday for Muscat, upon short orders. She has probably gone in consequence of the late disturbances in connection with Syud Toorkee's victory and assumption of the Imaumship. Affairs in the Gulf will now probably be quiet for some time to come. The *Bullfinch* is to proceed to Kurrachee, shortly after her visit to Muscat, and may be expected to be at Bombay again about the middle of March, when H. M. S. *Forte*, *Cossack*, *Dryad*, and others will probably be in the harbour.

COLONEL BAIGRIE.

WE are very glad to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie, for whom the Bombay military authorities could find nothing better than "general duty" at Mhow, has been appointed Commandant of the new military sanitarium at Puchmurree, in the Hoshungabad District of the Central Provinces Six barracks are, we believe, to be built at Puchmurree, at a cost of ₹45,000 each, for the European troops of the Bengal army. An assistant engineer, an overseer, and two sub-overseers—all of them of the P. W. D., Central Provinces, have already arrived at Jowrah, and the works are expected to be proceeded with with as little delay as possible. It is said that Puchmurree will be a first-class sanitarium. It is a very large plateau, and is considered to be very healthy. Private individuals will also be allowed to build bungalows on the hill, and as it is a far nearer station than Simla, we have no doubt it will, in course of time, come to be largely resorted to. Colonel Baigrie has our sincere congratulations. The Head Quarters Staff of the Bombay Army, coupled with the tigers of Central India, have our sincere commiseration.

FROM NASSICK TO TRIMBUCK.

THE Nassick and Trimbuck road is completed at last. It may be that some of our readers do not know why this fact should be thus prominently chronicled. Yet the Nassick and Trimbuck road is a work that every collector of Ahmednuggur and of Nassick, from the days of Sir George Clerk and Sir Bartle Frere down to the present time, has striven hard to further. For Nassick is no mean place among the Brahmins; indeed, it is more revered by them than is the sacred city of Benares. Trimbuck, too, is even more revered than Nassick, for in it is the shrine where the Ganges takes its rise. Between Nassick and Trimbuck there pours a constant and dense stream of pilgrims from all parts of India, and till lately—such were the discomforts and hardships to which these pilgrims were subjected—never a year passed without an outbreak of cholera in that district. Another consideration that proved the road to be one deserving of construction at the earliest opportunity is the fact that it opens out the face of the ghauts there for the traffic of a most fertile expanse of country; and a third consideration is that it affords the community access to the only sanitarium within easy reach. The people of the town and neighbourhood fully recognised what a boon this road would be, and, when called upon, gave proof of this, by readily subscribing ₹25,000 in furtherance of the work. Then the Local Funds Committee subscribed an equal sum, and Mr. Ovans, the Acting Collector, with half a lakh in hand, vigorously set himself to carry out the one work by which the people of his district and the thousands of pilgrims passing through it would benefit most. The first sod was cut in December, 1869, and now the road is completed. It is 17 miles in length, and ought, indeed, to have been helped on by allotments from Imperial funds. But now that there is a first-rate road all the way, where formerly transit even on foot was often attended with difficulty, we do not care to enquire very particularly who kept Mr. Ovans in funds Government have now, in a special resolution, acknowledged that the completion of the road is mainly due to the energy of that gentleman, and have expressed the pleasure with which they put on record their acknowledgment of his exertions in bringing about so useful a result.

TEN THOUSAND MILES AGAINST FIVE:

III. THE MILITARY DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—The military supply and transport question seems to be now the only one on which the advocates of the broad gauge rely for sustaining their arguments, and we who have been led by force of evidence to see the desirability of the narrow lighter system for India and strenuously to support it, have been accused of endeavouring to "shirk" this unanswerable difficulty. We have all had opportunity of admiring the ability displayed in many of the leading articles of your local contemporary's since the commencement of the present war, but when the purely military aspect of the subject becomes involved with points of experience in practical engineering and the conveyance of passengers and material—whether in mass or in detail—I presume the writer of those articles will concede that practical Engineers have a right to form and maintain their own opinion. This very question of the carriage of troops, when it arose in making the arrangements for the volunteers in England was, I believe, referred to the corps of Civil Engineers. And not only so, but it appears to me that any enquirer with common sense and a good map of India may arrive at several conclusions contradictory to many apprehensions that have been expressed. A few of these I should like to suggest in this my final letter.

2. But before entering on this, permit me to say a farewell word to my special opponent "Tam." I shall not go into any argument, as happily the matter is settled, and these wordy discussions have lost their interest, if they ever had any, unconnected with pure facts and statistics, but shall merely point out some errors.

3. In his last letter he accuses me of "distortions", which I do not think he proves. As regards the item of Iron bridges, he does not question my correction of his figures, but rather confirms it. He commits the error of supporting his views by his practical experience, to which of course I am free to oppose my own if I choose; and his size of piles he bases on the idea that piles cannot be screwed in except they are large enough to admit divers in diving dresses, which is a mistake. The *capacity* of wagons he confuses with *weight*, and thus misunderstands me, and a careful examination of our statements will show that he has not disproved mine. He will see from the conclusion of this letter that I am not an advocate for break of gauge, and that, consequently, the small item of carriage of new rolling stock is not applicable. As to maintenance of permanent way, I objected to 80 per cent of labour for 50 per cent of work, and my renewals were strictly in proportion to the cost of the materials. He thinks I have not fairly analyzed his arguments for working expenses, but as he promised his conclusions by the expression "*I am inclined to think*," it was useless doing so. He still thinks there would not be much change out of a rupee per ton for trans-shipment, but does not condescend to figures.

4. "Tam's" arguments would have much more weight if he had more self-reliance and kept to facts and figures instead of quoting unsupported statements of Mr. Fowler or any other. The opinions even of "almost every eminent authority" and "nearly all our illustrious professional men," if once *proved* unsound by any man least known of the profession, would surely command no more respect than any other disproved theories. The wisest are liable to misjudge.

5. Finally, "Tam" is again eloquent on through traffic, but the terms "bottled up," "shuffled up," and "down along them like a weaver's shuttle through his "loom, or a pack of cards in the hands of a juggler," are not, I think he must acknowledge, arguments or terms that could have any weight in the discussion of an important question like the present; nor yet the assertion that the ultimate success of the narrow gauge is based upon the "stifling or repression of through traffic," when it is so evident that exactly the reverse is the fact. His persistent and consistent advocacy of the broad gauge system is evidently the result of conviction; nevertheless, I feel confident that when he sees the present unwieldy vehicles replaced by more reasonable ones, and finds that his permanent way is not punished in the manner it now is, he will be as consistent a supporter of the narrow gauge, on conviction, as he is now of the wide.

6. In turning now briefly to the military aspect of the subject, I desire more than ever to confine myself to facts or deductions from the works of well known writers, since here I must appeal to authorities on what does not concern immediately my own profession. In speculating on the future proceedings of Government, it is easy to guess, that before approving any particular line, they will study generally the system of Indian Railways as a whole, and form their decisions by considering what will be most for the advantage of the country at large, as well as most suitable for each locality. Such a wide field it is of course impossible to glance over here, but I at once declare myself the advocate of a complete scheme of narrow gauge railways, without break of gauge, both on military and commercial grounds, and in order to ensure this in its fullest extent, I should strongly protest against the proposal that either the Indus Valley line or that between Ahmedabad and Delhi be made on the broad gauge. Any one who will take the trouble to look at the map, may see that the effect of that would indeed be "disjunctive" (the expression is so apt that I cannot apologize for borrowing it). It would so enclose a system of narrow gauge in a net, as it were, of broad gauge lines, that none of the narrow gauge traffic could reach the Western seaboard of India without a break. The through traffic, which a narrow gauge with its cheap rates would essentially develop, would, as "Tam" expresses it, be "stifled or repressed." To avoid this eminently disjunctive measure, let us suppose a narrow gauge line through from Kurrachee to Lahore and Peshawur; a third rail laid on the B.B. and C. I Railway to Ameda-bad, and the narrow gauge thence to Deesa and Hydrabad on the west and Delhi on the north-east. Then all the districts north of the G. I. P. Railway or of the Vindhya range, and west of the East India Railway, could be so intersected with narrow gauge lines, as to connect all important military stations, and so facilitate the concentration of troops either to Central India or the frontier, and at the same time afford the cheapest and quickest routes to the Western sea-board without any disjunctions or breaks of gauge; besides affording the advantage of making use of the entire narrow gauge stock for any military emergency

7. Something like the following narrow gauge lines would, I conceive, form a complete system as a beginning, and serve both military and commercial purposes. The approximate distance in miles would be:—

1.	Kurrachee to Peshawur	1,080
2.	Bombay to Deesa and Hydrabad	696
3.	Deesa to Ajmere and Delhi	480
4.	Meaguum to Mhow and Indore	192
5.	Indore to Bhilsa, Jhansi, Gwalior, and Agra	500
6.	Indore to Neemuch, Nusserabad, and Ajmere	300
	Total	3,248

Of which 2,587 would be new narrow gauge lines, and 661 would require a third rail.

The following would be approximate distances in miles from Bombay:—

	By narrow gauge.	By broad gauge.
To Indore	415	448
" Agra	915	1,118
" Delhi	876	1,231
" Peshawur	1,604	1,724 part narrow

8. I cannot think that any unbiassed reader will for a moment suppose that the Government of this country would so perpetuate the disjunctive system as to hesitate in laying the narrow gauge through from Kurrachee to the Punjab. Everything points to such a course. The commercial prospects of the Kurrachee and Mooltan and Lahore lines are of a most depressing kind, and the only chance they have of recovering themselves is by reducing their working expenses. The saving in this, on the portions already made, will better their commercial condition, even when the additional outlay is taken into account, and supposing their entire rolling stock to be sacrificed.

9. Much seems to be made of the item of surplus rolling stock of the wide gauge; as if all this was to be sacrificed by the adoption of a narrow gauge system. In the case of the Mooltan and Lahore line, where additional narrow gauge stock has been estimated for, no credit has been given for the value of the wide gauge stock, which would then be transferred to other lines. Although there may be a large surplus for present wants, it must be remembered that there are parts of an engine, and those expensive ones, that have to be renewed in 5, 7, or 10 years, and the same with carriages and waggons; and as the present companies have much of their surplus stock stored and not erected, they must be looked upon more in the light of duplicates for renewals than surplus stock. There is no doubt a certain amount of depreciation due to atmospheric influence, but the life of rolling stock is much more in proportion to the miles run, and although the number of vehicles may be more than necessary, the total miles run is the same, and the greater the number in use, the longer will each last. Let this argument, therefore, be taken at its proper value. This, however, is a digression from the military to the financial question.

10. As the main objections of military critics on this question are based on the disjunctive system, it will be seen that thus the Government of India have the power in their own hands to reduce any such inconvenience to a minimum.

11. With respect to the movement of troops, as a purely military question, I will quote briefly from one or two well known authorities what may help us to understand the subject a little; and, with a view to show more particularly the part to be played by the Indus Valley line in case of a frontier war, I append a list of the stations north of Bombay, their approximate distances from Peshawar, and the troops stationed at each. Although it is true such statistics can be selected by any one with the greatest ease, yet it is convenient to have them just at the moment when they are wanted.

12. The following is extracted from a lecture delivered by Col. J. Pitt Kennedy (Military Secretary to the late General Sir C. Napier when Commander-in-Chief in India) to the Members of the United Service Institute in 1858, and entitled "Railways in India and the Colonies, their national and strategical importance, "particularly in India":—

"BASE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

"By considering railways throughout India as an extended base of military operations, the perilous and difficult contingencies which have hitherto accompanied the assembly of large forces at particular points would be avoided. Those forces have necessarily been drawn in the first instance from stations nearest to the point attacked, leaving the district of country which ought to have been kept strongest without troops."

"Such a course never could be required when the facility of Railway intercourse existed. The force required could be withdrawn in any fitting ratio from all districts, however distant, or from those that could most safely spare them. Assumed, the army of India consisting of 80 brigades of 2,500 men each, stationed at 80 distinct points 75 miles apart, and that 100,000 men were required for the field in one or more places. Such a force could be assembled in a week by withdrawing alternate brigades, and allowing their posts to be occupied by half brigades taken from the adjacent districts. Thus one-half of the usual forces would remain for the occupation of any other district without denuding any."

He again says:—

"Our power of meeting contingencies will depend upon our power of concentrating our European troops. Wherever we can assemble 10,000 or 12,000 Europeans with the requisite cavalry and artillery, we shall probably be victors over any number of natives that may present themselves against us."

12. Sir John Burgoyne also, in a paper read before the British Association after stating that:—

"It becomes a matter of much interest for Railway Engineers to consider and define how arrangements can be made in providing, stationing, and working the trains that will tend to facilitate the service, and which, with the adoption of these measures, would be the capabilities of conveyance of troops of given strength to given distances in given times on emergent occasions on any one railway," goes on to say,

"It is manifest as they approach the scene of action, the railways would have less influence on the immediate theatre of warfare itself; it would be somewhat dangerous to trust to them at all under the chance of the enemy interrupting the communication between the division and resources of the army."

"For short distances, there would rarely be much advantage as regards time, in moving troops by them, on account of the time required for getting to and away from the railway, and into and out of carriages."

"Their great advantage would be for concentrating troops and means, by converging lines, from the interior to some appropriate point forming a basis of operations, for gradually bringing up reinforcements and other resources to the rear of the army, and for the speedy and better removal of sick, wounded, prisoners, and all incumbrances."

List of the principal Military Stations South of Peshawar.

Names of Stations.	Distance from Peshawar.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery
	Miles.			
Nowshera	25	1,500	500	2
Kohat	30	2,100	500	2
Attock	40	..	..	1
Campbellpore	54	..	..	1
Rawul Pindee	100	3,000	500	3
Abbottabad	100	1,400	..	1
Jhelum	170	1,400	500	..
Sealkote	210	1,500	900	1
Lahore	270	2,200	500	3
Total	..	13,100	3,400	14
Umritsar	302	..	..	1
Ferozpore	330	..	..	1
Jullunder	354	1,500	..	1
Umballa	459	700	900	2
Mooltan	484	1,500	500	2
Roorkee	540	1,600	..	..
Meerut	577	1,500	900	4
Delhi	620	700	..	1
Bareilly	692	1,000	500	2
Muttra	730	1,400	400	..
Agra	760	1,400	..	1
Total	..	11,800	3,200	15
Setapoor	830	800	500	1
Gwalior	820	2,200	500	4
Jhansie	890	2,300	..	1
Cawnpore	891	1,500	500	..
Nusserabad	900	1,500	..	1
Lucknow	900	2,300	900	3
Fyzabad	960	1,500	..	..
Nowgong	960	..	500	1
Total	..	12,100	2,900	11
Sangor	970	700	..	3
Neemuch	970	700	500	1
Hydrabad	973	700	..	1
Allahabad	1,010	700	500	2
Jubbulpore	1,050	1,500	..	..
Kurrachee	1,017	1500	..	..
Mhow	1,170	2,300	400	2
Deesa	1,170	1,500	500	..
Ahmedabad	1,260	1,400	..	2
Total	..	10,900	1,900	11
Bombay	1,566	2,200	..	..
Calcutta	1,640	2,800	..	3
Ahmednuggur	1,800	700	400	1
Poona	1,686	3,700	500	7
Belgaum	1,900	2,200	..	2
Total	..	11,600	900	13

15. Now, bearing in mind Col. Pitt Kennedy's estimate of numbers required, and supposing that 12,000 men were to be massed at Peshawur, with the necessary proportion of cavalry and artillery, the approximate table above given of the different depots will enable those readers who are really qualified to judge, to say at once from what stations troops would be drawn; there being in Peshawur itself in all, perhaps, 5,200 infantry, 1,000 native cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. In such a case it would appear, as a mere question of common sense, improbable that even a force of 5,000 troops would be ordered to move from Bombay further than Kurrachee or Hydrabad. Yet from the manner in which some writers discuss the subject, a novice would imagine the movement of hundreds of thousands of troops was involved, as it would be in Europe; forgetting that the whole Bombay Presidency contains only about 28,000 infantry, nine cavalry regiments, and four brigades of artillery.

16. It seems to me impossible to argue for Indian necessities from European war experience. Any European nation could concentrate their troops, if necessary, by a simultaneous movement from all their depots. But, could this be done in India? Could any station be left without soldiers for any length of time with safety? In case for instance of threatening disturbance at any point on the Frontier, all doubtful points near must be only more carefully watched. The true policy would be I should think, to call up as many troops as possible from the nearer stations at first, replacing them from the next further off; and so on till the stronger garrisons at Bombay and finally Poona were reached in going southwards; and in this necessarily gradual process even a break of gauge would seem not to be so very fatal, anxious though we are to avoid it, and any sudden call made upon the resources of the Indus Valley line would not

from Russian territories on the Black Sea, while the importation of foreign books will no longer be restricted by the monopoly of the P. and O. Company." We really were not aware that the slightest restriction, either actual or theoretical, existed of this sort. If, however, there was the slightest ground for this supposition, it is a comfort to know that "those days of exclusion are now past." And England will now have "her insular exclusiveness and narrowness" broken up or "modified by a Russian or *Sclavonic*"—some will perhaps think—a Tauranian or Tartar "element." This may be mutual benefit to both countries, and a very special one to Bombay. At all events, there is much of truth in the following, which is the real key, probably, to much of the home opinion in India :—

"First impressions are often the most lasting, and I have often noticed with great regret the unfavourable views regarding the Indian climate, the Indian people and Indian scenery formed by Englishmen making Calcutta their *first* place of debarkation in India. The weakly-looking natives, their filthy habitations, and the low swampy ground of Bengal is looked upon as the standard of India. I remember coming out with a lady to whom I endeavoured to give a favourable impression regarding the Hindus. On our anchoring at Saugor, she rushed on deck to see the natives, and burst out into a loud laugh when she viewed the squalid little fellows that appeared in *dingis*. Are these your *protegees*? said she. How different will it be when Bombay with its noble headlands, superb harbour, wood-crowned heights, and energetic population, shall be the first place seen in India, and when the traveller in a few hours mounts her stupendous ghats to gain the table land of Nasik or Puna."

A high compliment is deservedly paid to the Parsee and Borah classes, the educated and enterprising mercantile classes of our city.

"We have in Bombay a really close connection with and knowledge of several of the best and most important Native races; races which are important alike in a material, a social, and a political point of view, and through whom the pulse of Native India may be felt by a skilful manipulator. The Hindus of Bombay (both men of trade and men of the pen, with the Brahmans of the Deccan, and the many Mahratta and other Chiefs of the neighbourhood who resort to the seat of Government) are excellent specimens of their class, and many of them have been very honourably distinguished. The Borahs and other Mahomedans are among the best of that class, pushing, active, prosperous men, very different from those who dose over the decline of former prosperity in some parts of India. The Parsees, though in schools and intellectual pursuits inferior to the Hindus, have a singular commercial aptitude for the acquisition of wealth, and a most benevolent and large-hearted liberality in its distribution. Not less important is their function as a connecting link between European and Native. Another such link we have in the Jews of Bombay, one of the most enterprising, wealthy, and liberal sections of a wealthy community. It seems as if these two races, the Parsees and the Jews, had been placed by Providence in Bombay and its neighbourhood to bridge over the chasm between Europe and Asia. In every point of view, then, the Native community of Bombay seems to me to be a population among or near whom the seat of Government would be placed most advantageously, and in this respect Bombay has a very great advantage over Calcutta."

We hardly think that the Parsees are "in schools and intellectual pursuits inferior to the Hindus," as we believe facts prove the contrary, and that the Parsees are the leaders in these respects. The acquisition of wealth might in both have been coupled with the expression of an equally singular aptitude for losing it, especially during the past few years. We observe, by the way, a slight error, as we think, on p. 3, where "the *Makrattas* in Bombay" are told that "they must watch lest the Parsis do not corrupt the Guzarati with Persian terms." We believe there is little danger of this, very few of any such words are imported by the Parsis; but far more by the Guzerati Hindus and other trading classes of the North-West. In practical mechanics and art the author thinks Bombay ahead of Bengal, as the Dock-yards, Bhore Ghat works, and School of Art bear testimony. But in education, elementary and advanced, Calcutta, the author thinks, is ahead of Bombay, the natives of which he considers as "inferior to the Bengalis in the facility for acquiring a foreign language," and as "not having the same metaphysical acuteness." "For the Bengali, like the Greeks, are fond of logomachy, while the Bombay natives seem to have more of the practical genius of the English." There is, we think, more truth in the following :—

"*Young Bengalism* in dress and drinking, with, as Keshub Chander Sen describes it, Shakspeare in one hand and the brandy bottle in the other, does not flourish in Bombay as in Calcutta. Few Bombayites would think it respectable to dress their daughters as ayahs, or have their sons strut about in a sailor's garb, a horse jockey's habiliments or, a swallow-tailed coat. There is too much self-respect and nationality among them to allow them to sink down to the monkey level. Bombay besides never committed that grand mistake which Bengal, under the old Council of Education, was guilty of, in ignoring the vernacular of the country and fancying that a difficult and foreign tongue could supersede the mother tongue of the people. They never conceived that educating a fraction was educating a nation, and that intellectual did not require as a base moral education. The present system of education in Bombay has been a natural development of the Vernacular and Sanskrit schools which had been long patronized by Government, and had done good service in paving the way for a more enlarged system of education. Years ago men like Lord Elphinstone presided at Vernacular School examinations in Bombay, but such patronage has never been extended to the masses in Bengal, though practical serfdom was introduced by Lord Cornwallis and has been defended by high officials. Bombay is still, however, very defective; out of a population of 850,000, where there are at least 150,000 children of a school-going age, only 13,000 are getting instruction of any kind."

In educational advantages generally, Calcutta is, probably, far ahead of Bombay, and of this fact the writer makes the most. But our city is progressing in this matter, we believe, much more rapidly than Calcutta, and will probably in a short time be in no degree behind. In the vernacular newspaper press, Bombay already stands favourably; while the circulation of native paper, the *Rast Goftar*, 1,300, and of the *Indu Prakash*, 1,000 copies, are unequalled by anything in Bengal. In Magazine literature Bombay has always been fitful, and though we have had good periodicals started and continued with vigour and talent for a while, we have nothing so lasting as the *Calcutta Review*, now going on above a hundred numbers. The Reports, however, of our Asiatic, Geographical, and Medical societies will compare favourable with any, and take the lead of some in original and valuable research, leaving but little to be desired on this score, while our B. B. R. A. S. Library, decidedly the best in India, and the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution, the Cowasjee Institution, with several good Native libraries, give our city and community a favourable position in this respect. In sanitaria Mahabuleshwar Matheran, Toongar Hill, and Khandalla keep us far ahead of Calcutta. And even on the score of buildings alone we shall soon rival, if not outvie her more eastern sister. The writer says :—

"The shops and hotels of Calcutta are far superior to those of Bombay; but Bombay with the ghats and ocean in the back-ground, when the magnificent Elphinstone circle, new Secretariat, Grand Hotel, and other buildings shall be completed, will run a race in this point. The palatial buildings now rising or just completed are the following :—

The new Post Office, three-storied, 242 feet in length, in mediæval style, with a tower at either end, anticipated cost	6	lakhs.
A new European Hospital, cost	20	"
New Secretariat, 443 feet long, cost	12	"
Public Works Office, 288 feet long, cost	4	"
Museum, cost	3	"
Senate Hall, cost	4	"
University Library, cost	5	"
The gift of Prem Chand Roy Chand—Elphinstone College, cost	5	"
New High Court, cost	14	"

"Calcutta has no drive like that on Malabar Hill, skirting its lovely and embowered cottages, with the ocean roaring on one side, Bombay, the Western Ghats, Islands, wood-crowned Elephanta, and rocky Kenara conspicuous on the other, or the road along Breach Candy with the Indian Ocean rolling in its splendid surf on its rock-bound coast."

In one other matter the author gives an undesirable pre-eminence to Bombay over Calcutta, and thinks that the evil that renders Duncan Road notorious is on the increase, and calls loudly for the exertion of philanthropic women. We have only glanced at a few of the many topics cursorily noticed in Mr. Long's pamphlet, which contains, together with numerous minor errors, typographical and otherwise, a very useful discriminating notice of the two most important cities in India, which, if it leads in any degree to the correction of evils and the promotion of a healthy emulation, cannot have been written in vain.

REVIEW.

"RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN ENGLAND *from the Reformation to the end of the last century —a Contribution to the History of Theology*,—by the Rev. JOHN HUNT, M.A., Author of 'An Essay on Pantheism.'" Vol. I. Strahan and Co., London, 1870, pp. xxxi., 471, 8vo.

THIS is a very able and thoughtful work by the indefatigable and painstaking author of the elaborate and learned essay on Pantheism, which appeared some three or four years ago. Mr. Hunt is a clergyman of the English Church, of extensive erudition, large sympathies, and unflagging industry. The essay on Pantheism reviewed not cursorily but minutely, and with discriminating, impartial, and careful research, almost the entire field of moral philosophy; and now in the volume before us the same writer reviews, with equal industry and care, fairness and impartiality, the history of religious thought in England for more than a century subsequent to the Reformation. Such a book was needed in these days of multiplying literature, and when the students alike of morals and religion no less than of law or medicine, find it desirable, if not essential, to be made acquainted beforehand with the accumulated stores of thought treasured up for their future investigation by the powerful, acute, and laborious minds that have passed away. The author modestly calls his volume "a contribution," only, to the history of theology." It is, however, a contribution of no mean order, and a few more such contributions would go far to bring us up to a level with the German scholars who have so ably cultivated *Dogmen Geschichte*, or doctrine history, during the past forty years, while it has been comparatively neglected in England. Students, too, would then be able to see more clearly the use and value of that extensive and invaluable "body of doctrinal and practical Divinity possessed by the English Reformed Church," and of which the eloquent Dr. Thomas Chalmers once observed that it "stands unparalleled by the writings of any similar period in any other church or age." There exists also a large body of what is known as Puritan Divinity, of hardly less value and reviewed in this volume. The notices too of T. Hobbes, Dr. Cudworth, and Herbert of Cherbury are specially good, and show the value of their investigations and conclusions even where they differ from the usually accepted standards of orthodoxy. Mr. Hunt's book is not one for taking extracts from, such a proceeding would be like taking a brick as a specimen or sample of the house. We give, however, a thoughtful and suggestive passage from the preface :—

"There are two views of Christianity distinctly traceable in the history of the Church. They exist more or less in all systems; and often in the same mind. The one receives its highest expression in the Roman claim to infallibility, the other in Bishop Temple's theory of the education of the human race. All questions of Catholicism and Protestantism, the Church and the Bible, in all their varied forms, are ultimately reduceable to these two. Neither of them has yet been pressed to its logical result, and it is only in our day that the full antagonism between them begins distinctly to appear. Both theories suppose the Church and the Bible as in some way divine. The difference is, that the Church of Rome claims to be the infallible and sole medium of the divine communications, while the education theory supposes the Divine Being to have revealed Himself at sundry times and in divers manners to all men. The one supposes the Church to be constituted by the Roman hierarchy. The other makes the Church potentially to be co-extensive with the human race, and actually with all men, under all dispensations, who have followed the teaching of the Divine Spirit. In the natural order the theory of infallibility comes first. It is the earliest human idea of revelation. It is, so to speak, a device of the human mind to satisfy its own craving for absolute certainty. The theory of education is of later origin. It is built on observation of the actual history of revelation. It is the theology of experience. The certainty it gives is only moral, throwing men back upon conscience and trust in God. Infallibility offers a ready solution. The education theory bids us learn our lessons, and patiently wait God's time. The claim to infallibility has never been made good to reason. In fact, it has refuted itself. The Council of Trent appealed to the 'unanimous consent of the Fathers.' It has since been proved that the doctrines of the Church of Rome to-day are not those of the ancient Fathers.* To save the infallibility of the Church, the most advanced theologians of the Church of Rome have adopted the hypothesis of development or progressive revelation. If this is not in itself a confession of fallibility, a new meaning must be put on the word infallible. The Church of England at the Reformation appealed to the Scriptures. Some of the reformers, as for instance, Bishop Jewel, denied that there was any such thing as 'a universal consent of the Fathers.' The appeal to Scripture alone supposed a revelation given once for all. It supposed Christianity to be the absolute religion. But it also implied a progressive development of the human mind in understanding that religion. In the trial of the question which of the two theories agrees best with the facts of Christianity, the history of all Protestant Churches, and especially of the Church of England, must be brought in evidence. What is the result of three centuries of the Reformation? Is it such as to justify the Reformation, and to determine us to go forward? It is true that our progress has been slow. The principle of the Reformation has been itself retarded by Church theories that have no meaning, but on the assumption of infallibility. Yet, though slow our progress has been sure. Some great questions have been thought out exhaustively in England, and the last word on them has been said. The Roman Catholic can only taunt us with our divisions, our diversities of opinion, and the extravagancies of some individuals or of some sects. All these things are admitted. They are necessary stages in our religious history. But when the worst has been said, we can comfort ourselves with the fact, that the most absurd sects of Protestantism have taught nothing more irrational than the dogmas of the Church of Rome. In the very theory of the Divine Being progressively educating the human race, it is implied that there are stages of childhood which we have passed. But the theory of infallibility stereotypes our errors, and makes men children for ever.

"The work, then, is intended to be a record of progress. It will show how cautiously and yet how surely, the naturally conservative English mind has been working out its own religious position. At the Reformation we awoke to a higher sense of duty. All the problems of religion, indeed, are not yet solved, but our position to-day is sufficient to convince us, that truth is to be found in the path we have chosen."

Mr. Hunt's book, which embraces a period of nearly a century and half bringing us to the middle of the 17th century, or a little over, will be read with interest and profit by every student of the history of religious thought whether in England or elsewhere, and will constitute a valuable help to the Christian student, the Divinity lecturer, and the parish clergyman. While the succeeding "contributions" bringing the history to the close of last century, and reviewing the great revival of religious life and action in England under the Wesleys and Whitfield and others, will be looked for with interest, and it is to be hoped may prove equally valuable.

* This is admitted by Dr. Newman who sets aside the canon of Vincentius Lirinensis, *quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus, creditum est*. Of this canon Dr. Newman says it is 'hardly available now, or effective of any satisfactory result.'

OUR HOME LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

I HAVE nothing now in the foreign war department to communicate to your readers, *i. e.*, nothing new of a decisive nature. Paris still holds out: and the Government of Defence seem as determined as ever not to give up one inch of French soil or one stone of her fortresses. But if I have nothing new in the foreign war department to tell you, I have something in the home war department to announce that will astonish you and certainly your military readers, if not all your readers, very much. It is rumoured His Royal Highness is about to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief, and that Sir William Mansfield is to be his successor. Now, mind, I give you this as a rumour only; still I give it to you with this qualification, that it is believed by persons generally well informed that there is some foundation for it. It is known that Mr. Cardwell and the Duke do not get on very well, and that His Royal Highness is very much disgusted, and has good reason to be so. It is very well known, also, that Mr. Cardwell has made a glorious mess of his office: and it is believed that he asserts that an officer of the Duke's position and exalted rank is under control as he ought to be. Some say that he is of opinion that there ought to be no such office as that of Commander-in-Chief at all; but that there ought to be in his room a Chief of the Staff, the War Minister commanding the Army himself. Now Sir William Mansfield is known to be a time-serving man—a man who in India was always ready to identify himself with the Government instead of the Army, and act as the mouth-piece of the Government in the Legislative Council whenever reduction or anything else relating to the Army was wanting to be done, wholly regardless of the efficiency of the department for which he was responsible. Hence it was that the Indian Army had no confidence in him. Probably, however, in the present exigency of the Ministry, he may serve their purpose, but will certainly not serve the country so well as he will the Government.

A crowning humiliation has befallen Mr. Gladstone. The rejected of two enlightened constituencies has now had a requisition very numerously signed by the electors of Greenwich to restore to them their "Abused Trust." To be requested to *move on* by the electors of Tea-Pot Row, must be, to a man of Mr. Gladstone's temperament, very galling. The incident has an ugly out-look, and at this season of the year, with Parliament soon about to meet, must be very damaging. The Liberals are doing their best to laugh the movement down, and their anxiety to sieze upon very small crumbs of comfort does not appear to my mind as anything, but that they are laughing out of the wrong side of their mouths. Two important meetings will take place during next week, when we shall hear more about the matter, as some very able gentlemen are announced to take part in the now contest proceedings.

The continued severe weather is causing the Parks to be crowded day and night. Nearly all the young ladies have become enthusiastic and devoted skaters. Hardly a prettier sight is to be witnessed than the thousands of torch-light skaters. The constant moving about of the lights of various colours like stars, is certainly very elegant, and attracts thousands of lookers-on nightly. That very old person, the oldest possible stager, declares nothing like this weather has occurred in his time—a painful fact, considering the terrible experiences of the poor French and Prussian soldiers. One item of news I may mention in connection with the frost occurred to-day. While passing St. George's Hospital, I saw an Indian friend of mine descending the steps with his arm in a sling, having while on the ice had had a fall. The Duchess of Roxburghe, I just hear, has broken her arm; and numbers of broken heads, legs, and arms keep the surgeons busily at work.

The Russian Conference has not yet sat, nor has any time been named for its assembling. Should the French send M. Jules Favre, great efforts will be made by a large section of French sympathizers to give him a public entertainment. It is curious to see how public feeling has veered round to the French, and no better evidence can be given than the nightly demonstration at the Alhambra during that part of the entertainment given as "The War Songs."

Oysters continue dear; best natives remain at 3s. a dozen; but more of the oyster question in my next. YORICK.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

LETTERS BY A LADY.

JOUVSISIE, NEAR PARIS, DEC. 5.

MY DEAR E ——,—I really flatter myself that I can send you a very interesting letter, if I can only find time to finish it, but I begin at once before reaching my journey's end, that I may at least be sure of some of it. I think I told you Darmstadt failed, and so did Frankfort, the lady having gone to Corbeil. I wrote to her and got a big letter from the Commandant to summon me to Corbeil immediately. That was Wednesday, and I left Darmstadt, where I was waiting for my answer, on Thursday. I took for my luggage a carpet bag, hand bag, and a rug and cloak, also a very large hamper full of tobacco, that being the mode I was advised to spend some money given me for the soldiers. That day I went as far as Strasburg, passing first through Kehl, where the French did so much mischief. As it was dusk, I only saw the burnt out portion of the railway station, or else a large house near, I could not tell which. The bridge over the Rhine has been repaired, so the train to Strasburg goes over it now, but the line on the other side has been but recently finished, and they went so slowly that it was dark before we reached Strasburg. I could, however, see a great many ruined houses on the way, but the distance Khel was from Strasburg surprised me much; it seemed astonishing that so much damage could be done at such a distance. At Strasburg I went to an inn near the railway, and set out to see what I could, for I knew I must be off by seven next morning. Thanks to my having studied the map of Strasburg during the bombardment, I knew where to turn my steps, and went down one of the most ruined streets in a destroyed quarter of the town; it was moonlight, though at first the moon was hid, and there was a fine drifting snow. The wind was piercing; the effect of the desolation in this dim light was most melancholy, the broken walls of houses standing out of heaps of rubbish, which looked as if it would take years to clear away, reminded one of the pictures of towns destroyed by earthquakes, so complete was the ruin. The whole effect did not look like that produced by fire, except in some cases, like those houses more in the town, which were not battered down after burning as these were. I afterwards walked through some of the streets in the town to see the Cathedral as well as I could in the moonlight, and it looked so grand, that I hope some day to have the chance of seeing it by daylight. The streets were very dark, owing to the destruction of the gasworks, for they were only lighted here and there by petroleum or by small oil lamps, hung from the houses; and the ruined houses looked all the more weird from the dim light. Next morning I had a good view of some of the ruins on leaving the station, and they looked more extensive than the evening before. My next day's journey was a long one, from Strasburg to Epernay, lasting somewhere about twelve hours, for we went slowly in many places, besides stopping a very long while at the stations occasionally. I got a good view of Toul battered by the bombardment, and nearly came in for a railway accident, for some inimically disposed person had seen fit to take the screws out of one of the rails to upset the train. It was fortunately observed by some workmen, who made signals for the train to stop, and we pulled up just in time; the screws were put in, and on we went. I did not learn the cause of the stoppage till next day, though we all thought something was wrong. The confusion at the stations was like July in Germany over again, military swarming on the platform, all the rooms taken up by them, and nothing regular. Now I must stop, for I have only one inch of candle, and can't get any more for love or money.

CORBEIL, DEC. 7.

To go on from where I stopped. At Epernay I slept on the Friday night, and was at the station on Saturday at 8 o'clock according to orders, but had to wait till noon before the train could go. There was a hospital train to be forwarded, soldiers to be sent on, and a train of prisoners going to the other way to be looked after, and these kept moving backwards and forwards, and seemed as if they never would start, meantime I sat in a small room, opening on to the platform, with a lot of soldiers, smoking and eating, and passing and repassing all the morning. At last the train, which was the post train, really did start, and I got into a carriage, of which the only other occupants were all doctors. They had had rather an interesting adventure, twenty-six and followers having been taken prisoners at Orleans, but were not detained long, as doctors are not kept as prisoners; but in order to prevent their conveying information to the Prussians respecting the position of the French Army, they were sent off on a little tour through the south of France, first to Bordeaux, then by Toulouse and Avignon to Geneva, when they were released, and so they came on again all round to get back to the Prussians! They travelled in France five days and five nights without stopping. It was very fortunate that I fell in with them, or what I should have done at Lagny is impossible for me to say, for there was nowhere to go to, the place was swarming with Prussians, and most of the inhabitants had fled, partly for fear of the enemy, and partly from the destruction of the houses caused by the French having blown up a bridge in the middle of the town. So two doctors kindly took me in tow, and we set out literally to look for an empty house and take possession thereof. We got one, however, occupied on the ground floor by some Alsatian market tenders, who were useful in getting provisions, and cooking them when got. The difficulty was to find rooms, with panes of glass in the windows, but I got one with only one pane out, the doctors were worse off in that respect, as they had only shutters, but could make a good fire, which I could not, for on trying to do so, all the smoke came into the room, and being wood smoke, it was perfectly agonizing, for it was impossible to put the fire out again immediately. I believe the pipe was full of snow, and had frozen up, for it began to drip with dirty rusty water, which I did not discover for some time, when it had gone into my carpet bag and ruined one end of my only packet of paper cuffs, so that it destroys half my stock, as I can only use the other end! But in all misfortunes, the comforting word is "*c'est la guerre*," and you have no idea what a wonderful effect that phrase has on the spirits, nothing seems a hardship, but only something to laugh at. Well we ate our supper downstairs, and went to bed, the two doctors and their servants round their fire, I in my cold attic on a bursting-out straw mattrass, on an old bedstead with no sheets, blankets, or anything, a tiny soup tureen to wash in, "*mais c'est la guerre*." So I took off my hat, and what with my astracan, a railway rug, and an old lump of fur I found on the ground, I did very well, my other wraps had to form a pillow, and a muff is so nice to lay one's head on! The next morning there was no means of starting, it was Sunday, and we had to wait, but we discovered another room with windows, so it formed a splendid-sitting room, to be the doctor's bed-room at night. I mended my window with pasteboard, and found a bag of straw for a pillow, so was much warmer the second night with more wraps available. Sunday morning, I took a walk with one of the doctors all about Lagny, and poked about in some of the deserted houses; in one everything was smashed, and three great mirrors crunched about as you walked, and papers and books strewed the floors. Afterwards I went with the other doctor to the station to inquire about next morning's start, and then we had dinner altogether, the servants also sitting with us. Then I wrote a long letter, being left with only one of the servants, who passed the time in a good sleep. In the evening we all chatted round the wood fire under a cloud of tobacco smoke. In fact, the gentlemen were hardly ever without a cigar, whenever they were in the house, and I really have got so used to the smoking during the last week, that I hardly know now whether it is going on or not. The next morning we were all at the station before 8 o'clock, not to go by a train however, for we had done with anything so civilized, but to go with a commissariat train, all our baggage, that is, the doctors', their servants', and mine were ni one "Leiter waggon," with a little white flag with the red cross on it, hanging at one side. We all started, walking with the red cross on our arms, the first time I had worn mine, and it looked so bright and white among the other well-worn ones, that I felt half ashamed of its very new look. How many more waggons were with us filled with provisions I will not undertake to say, anyhow it was a goodly string, but I was positively astounted to see the enormous amount of traffic on the road going on all day. We passed strings of these waggons, there seemed no end of them, and we either overtook or were overtaken by other long processions of them. It reminded me of the accounts of Eastern caravans. On we went, past fields with nothing in them but short crops of grass or reeds; passed deserted, windowless houses, here and there a dead horse by the roadside, or an exploded grenade, past villages full of Prussians but no inhabitants, once or twice a company of prisoners, or ambulance waggons with sick and wounded, but no life off the road (though there was plenty on it) except large flocks of sheep, guarded by soldiers, which had been collected and brought together by hundreds for the army, and were feeding either on the short grass or mangold wurzel crops which had not been gathered. I walked about three hours, and then rode in one of the waggons, most comfortably seated on sacks of hay. The day was splendid, a clear hard frost, bright sun, and what wind there was (a very biting one, however) behind us. So comfortable was my seat, and so well could I see the country from my perch, that I did not descend till the end of the journey, which was also the end of the day. On the way we had a beautiful view of Paris in the distance, and heard a few cannon shots, and I was told by way of a nice little piece of news that a party of French had broken through the Prussian lines and had succeeded in setting up a battery which covered a portion of the road we should have to pass, so that it was just possible we might be favoured with a shell. But nothing happened, and I did not ask when we were in range, for fear it might spoil the pleasure of the journey. I forgot one interesting part of the railway journey, which I'll tell you now. Just before reaching Lagny, there is or was a tunnel which the French blew up; the Prussians, however, in five weeks made a railway round the hill. It is such a curve, and the carriages slope so much, that they have to go very slowly, but it was easier than clearing out the tunnel, for the explosion was so great that it shook the whole hill, and the earth keeps falling in now. The French have given themselves a nice piece of work to do after the war, without much hindering the Prussians, who have repaired all the blown up bridges on the line sufficiently for the trains to cross them slowly, but the French will have to mend them firmly for the future traffic. Don't you think all this is most interesting. I can hardly believe that it is I who have seen and done all this, fancy me drinking brandy out of a bottle that every one else was drinking out of, or being deeply grateful to a stranger for a bit of soldiers' black bread without any butter. "*C'est la guerre*." Good night.

DEC. 11.

I have not till to-day had time to go on with my letter, but will try now if I cannot bring it to a conclusion. I believe I left off between Lagny and Jouvisie. All that day, I enjoyed very much, though I really was half-famished, for my bag, with food in it, was in one waggon, and I on another some way behind, and if it had not been for the above-mentioned bread and brandy, I don't know how I should have got on. Arrived at Jouvisie in the dusk, we again went to look for a house. This time I went with some others of the party, not the same as before. There I had a much better room, a straw mattrass on the floor, and a fire, but my present companions were not quite so jolly as my last, or they were shyer; at all events, they were very kind in getting my fire lighted, and my bed in order, but then left me to myself. My room was through theirs, and had no other outlet, so I was quite safe like a prisoner; luckily I had enough to eat and drink with me, but had hardly anything left for breakfast, and only water to drink (in that particular my present comrades were not equal to my others, who shared all they had with me, and would not even let me pay my share of what was bought), but before starting some one gave me a great piece of bread, so I did not starve. From Jouvisie to Corbeil the railway is re-opened, but the only locomotive had got broken, so we could not go that way, and I again started walking, but presently got a lift in an empty "Leiter wagen" going to Corbeil, and was jolted along at a trot over a detestably paved road, and shaken till I was warm. The roads here are paved in the centre for heavy traffic, while the sides are kept nice for carriages; but the Prussian artillery and waggons had cut up the sides, so that in the hard frost they were worse than the centre. At Corbeil I was conducted to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospital's, as I suppose you would call him in India; and left to my own exertions. I was thence directed to go up a mile to a chateau, to the doctor who had sent my summons. This I did; he asked me a few questions, thought a little, and wrote me out a paper sending me to a Doctor Schmidt, to whom I was to be given over at *Chateau la Condray*, where I now am. Finding, however, that this was some way from Corbeil, I went back to the former gentleman and requested to be forwarded, and feeling quite faint for want of food, it luckily occurred to me to ask for a dinner. He immediately gave me an order to take to the Major, from whom I received a billet on a restaurant. When I presented it, the woman looked glum and shrugged her shoulers, but when I took the opportuity of mentioning that I was English, it was amusing how her manner changed, she was so civil, so sorry she had so little in the house, but ended by giving me a great deal more than I could either eat or drink, so I did uncommonly well. In Corbeil the French blew up three or four bridges, but the Prussians have restored two wooden ones, and have made the handsome stone one available, by bridging over the destroyed part with wood. That destruction of bridges in the middle of a town, in fact anywhere where the enemy can leisurely make another is very absurd, for in no case have the Prussians been delayed by their so doing, and then at Sedan, where they might perhaps with advantage have destroyed the bridges because the enemy was close at their heels, they did not do it. To return to my adventures. After dinner I went again to the Inspector General, and soon a pony chaise with a hood made its appearance, and the Major was polite enough to drive me here himself, though he nearly contrived to upset the carriage on the way. He may be a very good rider, but I could have driven *that* pony ten times better than he did. He held his hands and the reins as if he were riding, and moreover held them very loose, so the pony tried occasionally to turn sharp round; but we got here in safety about five o'clock, and I was conducted to Dr. Schmidt, who was seated in a very comfortable bed room with a large wood fire. The Major left, so Dr. Schmidt began to talk, when, lo and behold, he turned out to be the very Dr. Schmidt who used to live at Ehrenbratstein, who was such a friend of Miss DeS. Was it not a singular coincidence, and so pleasant for me, because I felt at once he would be friendly, which is is not always the case when ladies are sent to the hospitals. I then remembered having met him at a picnic in Sayn, so that was enough to make us quite friends at once in this out-of-the-way place. I found to my surprise that I was the only lady in the house, nearly the only female, for there is no other except the cook. Dr. Schmidt told me they had often wished for a lady, and I found myself welcome, but the chief duties I am requested to perform are those of house-keeping, which sadly wanted a head. We were twelve at dinner, and the food was scarcely eatable for grease and bad cookery, so there was that to reform at all events, and I flatter myself there is now a decided improvement. The first day I did nothing, for I required rest, but I found my way down to the kitchen on Thursday morning. House-keeping in war is a very different thing from what it is at home. When I go to the kitchen I find a whole sheep being cut up, and say how much I want of it. That is all, except when rabbits, hares, and pheasants are brought in, which generally does happen luckily. But we dine at 7 o'clock, so have lunch at 12, which consists of two dishes of meat; so that, considering the materials, you may imagine it is not easy to procure a variety. I have had the oven cleaned out, and now we can bake, but there is just now no white flour, and no sugar, and seldom milk; so I have to learn to drink coffee without either. We have only commis-brod, but plenty of butter at present. I believe we shall have some stores in soon, but I have nothing to do with getting them. Then our lamps and candles are abominable, we have only cousenon oil for the moderators, and no petroleum, and tallow candles that want snuffing, and no snuffers. The lamps burn a few minutes and then subside into dimness, are turned up and coaxed, burn again a little while, and so on through the evening. However, I have been looking at the lamps and found them in such a disgracefully dirty state, that I hope that may have had something to do with the badness of the light, and that it is not only the oil. Besides these things, I am going to look over the clean clothes and mend them, I am also anxious to know all the sick in the house in time. I visited the ground floor on Friday, and to-morrow the pastor is going to take me round with him as an introduction. I am sorry he is going away, he is such a pleasant young man. I have heard him preach twice to the men, and I never heard a German sermon that I so much liked, so suitable to his audience, and yet so clever. But you may imagine how pleased I am to find I can have a horse to ride, and plenty to ride with me, as some of the doctors ride most days. Of course I have no dress with me, but that difficulty has been done away with by my being conducted to the *speicher*, and being allowed to look through a quantity of ladies' dresses and take what I please. So I selected a black ribbed cotton velvet costume dress, as being the only one heavy enough for a skirt, or of which there was sufficient material; of course it is full of joins, but it will do. I have also cribbed a warm jacket for the body, and some other garments, &c., that are useful to me, for I have very little with me, and there are no shops to go to. This house is a large one, with beautiful, large, high rooms; the Prussians stowed away the good furniture in safety that it should receive no injury, and all the best rooms are full of sick, there are very few wounded now. There are two or three smaller chateaux in the vicinity; Dr. Schmidt has the superintendence of them all. I have a small room on the second floor, very comfortable, and a nice bed, a sofa, table, good piece of carpet, and a wood fire, which rarely goes quite out. The view from my window is *reizend*, or Park, in front, with very prettily arranged clumps of trees, the grass sloping down to the Seine, which is about a quarter of a mile off. On the other side of the river rise low wooded hills, and to the left the river makes a bend which is very picturesque; to-day the view was enhanced by the whole scenery to every twig being covered with a thick rime-frost, and the sun shining on it had a wondrous effect; there is snow on the ground. We are about 20 miles from Paris south-east of it, the cannon can be heard distinctly here, though I can't say I have heard any except as we passed Paris on Monday, for they have been very quiet during the week. I have just come up from dinner, and am sorry to say the lamps were as bad as ever, in spite of all my trouble. I have no time or space now to describe the gentlemen of the house; indeed, I hardly know them all yet. I like the one who sits next to me at dinner (he has a wife though), more especially as he is a Rheinlander. So I understand him, but the Bavarians puzzle me sometimes; on my other side is Dr. Schmidt, as I am at his right hand, the post of honour. The days are much alike, so I daresay I shan't write so long a letter again, but you shall hear soon.—Yours, L. M.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JAN. 31.

As usual, there are many speculations upon the probability of Sind being soon annexed to the Punjaub, but as they are more or less based upon idle rumours, it would serve no useful purpose to allude to them more particularly here. Sir William Merewether has left Kusmore, and, by the time these lines reach you, will perhaps be in close conference with the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, Mr. Davies, on certain questions connected with the Frontier, which have engaged the attention of the Imperial Government for some time past. As far as I can gather from advices received from Upper Sind, it seems to me that the time is not now far distant when final measures will be adopted for the protection of the Khorasan and Central Indian trade by the Bolan Pass, and the permanent establishment of peace and concord among the Murree and Bhoogtee tribes. The policy or impolicy of having certain places on the Sind border occupied by small detachments of the Punjaub and Sind Frontier Forces will, I believe, be discussed by Sir William and Mr. Davies. It is the opinion of certain political officers that if we were to take up a position in the centre of what is called the Shum plain, it would result in the cessation of the blood-feuds existing between the tribes who own that tract of country and induce them by degrees to take to agricultural and rural pursuits. The valleys which form the Shum plain are remarkably fertile. The Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Gazee Khan who once visited them in company with Sir Henry Green, says that the "Marrow plain is ten miles by three; the Topah eighteen by four; the lands being excellent and capable of bearing two yearly crops; and the Chutt, Bore, Pilawa and Shum plains cover together thirty miles by twenty, the first three being culturable and the Shum itself a vast grazing ground." I have been promised full information on this and other matters connected with the Sind Frontier, which will form the subject of a future letter. You are not far wrong in saying that the most cordial relations have not of late prevailed between our Commissioner and Colonel Phayre, the Commandant of the Frontier Field Force. The views entertained by the one on the way in which the border tribes should be dealt with are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the other. The opinions of each I shall communicate to you hereafter.

The protest of the rate-payers against the new taxes imposed by the Municipal Commissioners has had some effect. The Chamber of Commerce objected strongly to the tariff of town dues on the ground that it would operate injuriously upon the trade of the Port, and the arguments they advanced in support of their views were so sound, that Sir William Merewether deemed it necessary to forward their representation for the "careful consideration" of the Municipal Board, with a recommendation from himself for a careful and thorough review of the tariff. That recommendation was supplemented by the following remarks :

"In revising the tariff it will be well to bear in mind that the simpler it is made and the fewer the articles on which taxation is levied the better. By this means the cost of collection and the chances of vexatious incidence are alike lessened. The most equitable way of revising local revenue is by a judiciously arranged house tax. Whatever promotes the improvement of a locality—and the object of municipal management is to bring about such—increases the value of household property, and that may justly bear a good percentage on the outlay that has to be incurred. To tax the necessaries of life is considered objectionable as a rule, and properly so,—because it chiefly affects the poorer classes, which again raises the price of labor, and that affects every thing. But it is often necessary, and a very light impost on an article of general consumption, while little felt, returns a very large income. Such a rate may be considered the more allowable, where it can be levied without much inconvenience to individuals. This is particularly the case at Kurrachee, for all grain being imported either by Railway or by Sea, the charge can be gathered through the Railway or Customs authorities, and no great additional establishment being required for weighing, &c., the minimum of irritation is gained, and the proceeds nearly all netted. * * * Taxation on luxuries is a very proper source of revenue."

It would take too much of your space were I to detail *in extenso* all that was done by the Municipal Commissioners on receipt of the foregoing observations. Some correspondence passed between the Secretary and the President; and on the 21st instant Sir William wrote to the latter (the President) that he agreed to the amendments proposed in the existing tariff of Municipal dues on the understanding that the introduction of the tariff generally is only a tentative measure, and that a complete and careful rivision of it will be made before issue of a new one for the coming year. So, until that revision is made, the rate-payers must remain quiet and rest content with the existing state of things. Fortunately we have no "platform spouters" on the Municipal Board now—no ultra-radicals burning to proclaim to all and sundry their genius for municipal legislation, and to make as much noise in the world as they can, without having the remotest idea as to their real duties and responsibilities. The Chamber of Commerce have sent two of their body—both leading merchants—to occupy seats on the Commission, who will work harmoniously with the other members for the promotion of the public interests. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Macauley, of the firm of Messrs. Fleming and Co., is at present Acting President. This sufficiently indicates that the Government officials have no desire to have it all their own way as they were wont to do in days of yore, when men "in the service" delighted to dictate to "outsiders," and snub them in proportion to their submission.

I have just had a peep at the Report of the Educational Inspector in Sind. The wives and daughters of the native inhabitants of this Province have cause for congratulation that Government is not unmindful of their interests. Quietly, but steadily, and with an earnestness in their work that cannot be sufficiently commended, its servants are labourning for their intellectual advancement and social amelioration, in spite of the obstructive proclivities of the vain and self-conceited and the prejudices of the ignorant. The Inspector says,—"In a year or two I trust the utmost confidence in our intentions will be established, and that most, if not all, Female Schools will be open to ordinary inspection; mean

CHARGE OF DEFAMING Dr. BURJORJEE.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, Cowerjee Ludha, a Bunian merchant, was charged under a number of counts with defamation of Burjorjee Dorabjee, a Parsee physician of Bombay, and with using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The charges were varied under the different sections of the Penal Code and recited the effect of the words which had been used by the defendant, which we need only describe as reflecting on his own personal character, and on the character of his wife and mother in general and his female relatives in general.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Branson for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch, in opening the case, said that the heads of charge contrary to the nature of most technical documents, gave the jury a pretty exact idea of the character of the case, as they gave very nearly an account of the expressions which it was alleged had been used by the defendant on the occasion into which the jury would now have to enquire. The expressions had been put into decent language, as was dictated by polite English, but the jury would hear the exact expressions which had been used, and the translations from the interpreter; and it would then be for them to say if the fouler words in the native language had not been used by the defendant to the prosecutor in this case, and if they were not defamatory and intended to defame the character of the prosecutor, and were not calculated if they had been used to any man to provoke a breach of the peace. The short facts leading up to this charge were that the prosecutor in this case, Burjorjee Dorabjee, was a gentleman, among the first of the natives, who took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Medical College to study medicine, and who had passed his examination and qualified himself as a medical practitioner. After acting as such in Bombay he went to England, and was in business there as a partner of a celebrated house in London. His house, and he along with it, were unfortunate in business in 1865 when many other firms failed, and after that he applied himself specially to one class—a very important class—of diseases, with regard to which he had special facilities in London in acquiring information—a class of diseases to which many gentlemen eminent in the profession had devoted themselves,—he referred to the diseases of women. With regard to that he thought it necessary, from the defence which had been brought forward in the Police Court, to address a few words to the jury. They must not for one moment suppose that because Dr. Burjorjee devoted himself to that study he at all belonged to that class of people whose advertisements were seen in many of the English newspapers, happily not in any one in this presidency—quack doctors—whose advertisements as to diseases arising from the indiscretions of youth were a disgrace to the English community. With such persons the prosecutor had nothing to do. The class of diseases to which he had directed his attention was that from which the most honourable, pure-minded, and amiable of females were apt to suffer,—to which a woman, however pure and virtuous her con uct might be subject—and the treatment of which, far from reflecting in the slightest degree on the doctor who attended such a patient, was one of the most honourable privileges of a most honourable profession. As they were aware, the most eminent Englishmen had given themselves to this study, and he might name one, the celebrated Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, the discoverer of chloroform, whose whole reputation was founded on the special attention which he gave to this class of diseases. He made these remarks, because there had been an attempt in the Police Court, which he trusted would not be repeated before the jury, to reflect on the prosecutor in connection with his practice, and he warned the jury in anticipation, lest any attempt should be made to confound a gentleman who had directed his attention to a distinctly honourable and distinguished branch of medical science with men who were quacks, and who were properly and naturally objects of public detestation. As he had said, Dr. Burjorjee had nothing to do with such men, but, following the example of gentlemen eminent in the medical profession, he had studied the class of diseases to which he had referred; and having qualified himself in England for dealing with such he came out to Bombay and was now practising here. He had not only private practice, but he had established a dispensary in which, as he had announced, he was ready and anxious to give assistance to the poorer classes. In order that the place might be known, it was thought advisable by him to put up a board stating that his establishment was a dispensary in which, at certain hours, persons were invited to come for advice and indicating also the place of his private practice. The house in which he was living belonged to the defendant, but with the exception of a portion of the verandah and the ground floor he had let it to a gentleman of the name of Manockla, a teacher of a Government school; and the prosecutor had rented his floor from Manockla. He took possession sometime in April last, and shortly afterwards proceeded to put up a board, and it was with regard to that board that the dispute in this matter arose. On that board there were in the English language the words, "Dispensary for the Diseases of Women, Physician Dr. Burjorjee," and in Guzerati, "Dr. Burjorjee's Dispensary for the remedy of Diseases in Women," and it was for the jury to say whether the most prurient, the vilest, imagination could detect in that anything offensive or calculated to shock any mind whatever. It was a simple notice that there was a dispensary for the treatment of recognised and well known complaints. At first Dr. Burjorjee and the defendant were on good terms, so much so that when the subject of the board was first spoken of the defendant proposed that his men should put it up, as they knew where the beams in the building were and could best fix it up; but some other matter quite unconnected with this, and a very foolish matter, led to an ill-feeling between them, and the result was that the defendant said he would not allow the board to be put up. Never until the Police Court was reached was there any objection taken as to the inscription. The only objection by the defendant had been from an architectural point of view. In consequence of that objection Dr. Burjorjee got the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner or his assistants, and finding the objection continued up till the 21st August, and that it was endless and could not be got rid of in consequence of the ill feeling between the parties on another matter, he determined to put it up himself, and for that purpose took the board up to the first floor and employed carpenters to go and fix it in front of the building. While the men were so employed, defendant went into the street and commenced to use the foulest and most disgusting language which it was possible for the most foul-mouthed native to use. The jury would hear it; they had heard what it was in polite and decent language. Of course a man in using abusive language did not make a connected statement that could be taken down *verbatim*, and the defendant might have varied the sequence of his words, but he had in plain English been "blackguarding" the prosecutor; and the jury would bear the recollection of the witnesses as to the mass of the abuse hurled at the prosecutor and frequently repeated. Then when the carpenters came down, defendant abused them and took down their names, and when the prosecutor came down again abused him, using the most insulting language against the prosecutor and the foulest insults against the female members of his family, and making charges of fraud and improper conduct against the prosecutor. It would be for the jury, having heard the evidence, to say whether on the street defendant used these words against the prosecutor when he was on the verandah, and again used fresh expressions of insult towards him when on the street; and if they were satisfied of that the only point remaining would be whether the jury as men of sense had any doubt that the expressions were intended to harm the reputation of the prosecutor and such as were calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. It mattered not if the person to whom they were addressed was very pacific and allowed the law to take its course instead of using his fists or the toe of his boot,—which perhaps it was a pity the prosecutor did not use on this occasion;—but it was for the jury to say whether the words when addressed to any man were not such as were calculated to induce any man, having heard himself and family insulted, to be provoked into a breach of the peace. They had, Mr. McCulloch concluded, nothing to do with the amount of damages, as his Lordship would consider that matter.

The prosecutor was then called, and in reply to Mr. McCulloch he gave lengthened evidence in support of the opening statement. The words of abuse, he said, were, "I know all about your character and doings in England, and I know the avocation your wife and family followed." Then, "You thief, come down, why are you concealing yourself? I know what sort of man you are. I know the character you bore in England"—and other words against the virtue of his mother and female relatives. The prosecutor was cross-examined by Mr. Anstey, first as to why he had not proceeded against some men other than Cooverjee whom he had summoned; and he replied that it was arranged in the Police Court that the cases against them should wait the decision in the present. Another point by Mr. Anstey was as to why the Portuguese carpenters had not been called, and prosecutor said they had been summoned as they said they did not know the words used. The Judge suggested that perhaps the Goanese language was not so rich; but Mr. Anstey said it was quite as rich, and it was peculiar that the further east one went the more he found this opprobrious term in use—in China and Japan it was found in use for abuse and endearment. Mr. Anstey then further cross-examined the prosecutor as to trifling causes of dispute previous to that about the board, bringing out that he had on one occasion asked defendant to swear by the cow. He had no respect for that animal but thought the defendant had, but he refused to swear. The only objection he had heard against the board was that the deposit of Rs. 10,000 by defendant to Government for part of the site of the house granted on certain conditions might be forfeited if the board were put up. The next subject of cross-examination was the prosecutor's proclivity for quarrels. He had not, he said, had constant quarrels with his relations. His father had objected to his joining the Medical College as he thought it pollution according to his religion for him to go to the dissecting room and then enter his father's house; but that matter was got over. Then he said there was some misunderstanding between him and his wife when in England as to £1,000 which belonged to him. She thought when he got into difficulties that he should pay her the money, but he gave it to his creditors. That was not a serious matter and did not lead to the death of his son.

Mr. McCulloch asked whether his Lordship thought this was a decent examination or if it was intended for any other purpose than to hurt the prosecutor's feelings and expose him to additional insult?

The Judge—I don't see that it has much to do with the case.

Mr. McCulloch—It has nothing to do with it but to give insult.

The Judge—It seems to have little to do with the charge which is filthy and insulting. No quarrel could justify the abuse, if used, which is alleged.

Mr. Anstey—Pardon me, my Lord, There is allusion to matters in England, and I would, in reference to what my learned friend has said, say calmly and temperately, but firmly, that he has no right to say my motive is that which he is pleased to impute to me.

The Judge—I think as some of the alleged words relate to what took place in England this evidence is admissible.

Prosecutor then, in reply to Mr. Anstey, explained the transaction with his cousin whom he had persuaded to go to England and whose money too went when he comprised. He was never, he said, a member of the Liverpool Brokers Association, as he was not a broker for three years—the time one must be a broker before joining that body. Therefore it was not true that he was expelled from that Association. Some questions were then put as to whether Navabai, the sister-in-law of the defendant, had anything to do with the prosecution, but the prosecutor said she had not. Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, who were her attorneys, appeared for him in the Police Court on 11th October. Before that date he got a loan of Rs. 500 from her mother, Bhugwan, but had repaid it since. He had afterwards engaged Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thackerdass, because Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley wanted more money. Did not recollect saying to Bhugwan that he would not carry on the prosecution as it would ruin him in his profession, nor did he recollect Bhugwan advising him to carry it on and stating that Navabai would pay all the expenses or that she would recompense him. He (prosecutor) was not at present on bad terms with his community, but was always respectfully received by them.

Two other witnesses were examined, and at five o'clock the case was adjourned until this morning, the jury being allowed to separate and the defendant's bail renewed for his appearance this morning.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6th Feb., 7-15 P.M.—Steamer Columbian from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 7th Feb., 8-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

CONSERVANCY.—No. IV.
DRAINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although an underground water-carriage sewerage system has been proposed once more for Bombay, it is worthy of remark that the drains are to be uncovered at the source and termination of the system. Thus in the report of the Health Officer we read—

1. "In nearly every sleeping room in a native house there is a manee or washing place, . . . and the pipes from these should be, as Captain Tulloch suggests, laid horizontally and be open for the first part of their course."

2. "For suburban and rural districts ventilation (of sewers) might be effected by having openings at frequent intervals made over the line of sewer, so that the foul air could pass out at once into the external air."

In providing open house drains and open suburban drains, the advocates of a covered sewer system make an immense concession to *sanitary conservancy*. And so far as this concession goes it must be confessed to be a great improvement on a drainage system in which the drains are closed from source to termination, and house, street, and shaft ventilators are expected to do all the work of discharging putrid gases into the general atmosphere. This concession to sanitation is now made for the first time, and it involves a confession that open drains can afford better security to public health than closed sewers.

Let us enquire a little more closely into the first part of the concession, viz., that regarding house drains. We are informed that Captain Tulloch proposes to have them open for the first part of their course; *i. e.*, at their connection with the house-sink, soil-pipe, &c. Now what does this mean? It means a complete isolation of houses. Every house so will be preserved from the sewer impurities of its neighbour—a great achievement, and one that European engineers were endeavouring to accomplish until 1867. One of the last solutions of the house-to-house sewer connection difficulty is thus expressed by Mr. Rawlinson—

"Drains should not pass direct from sewers to the inside of wards or houses; but all drains should end at an outside wall, at a man-hole shaft; and house drains, sink-pipes, and soil-pipes should have ample means of external ventilation provided from the man-hole shaft."

In Captain Tulloch's proposal the length of house drain that is to be left uncovered is not stated; probably this point is left to be determined by the Health Officer. Let us look for a little at a house drain at its source under the completely closed sewer system; we find the house guarded from the gaseous impurities of organic decomposition by a syphon-trap containing a few inches of still sewage, beyond which the formation of putrid gases is always taking place; any failure in the protective power of the syphon or ventilators is followed by a discharge of gas into the house. Engineers have always regarded this backward discharge of sewer gas into houses as a blemish on the closed sewer system, and hygienists have traced much disease to the same cause; hence Mr. Rawlinson's proposal to terminate the closed house drain at a man-hole shaft at a wall outside the house.

Captain Tulloch's plan is to cut off the connection of houses with the closed sewers by leaving the house drains open, thus allowing a free atmospheric current to play upon the passing sewage, or the empty drain, as the case may be. The gases of organic decomposition are confined to the covered drains and are discharged into the air by house ventilators placed at the commencement of the *covered* part of the house drain. Any failure of the syphon guards in this system would not be followed by direct house pollution with sewage gases. The liquid sewage that leaves the house will not suffer decomposition during the short time it will be passing through the open house drain. Regarded from a sanitary point of view this simple arrangement of the house drain is satisfactory, and will commend itself to everybody except those who would hide every nuisance under bricks and mortar or potteryware pipes, and demand that judgment may be passed on their system by sight alone. Now that we have got behind the house and received Captain Tulloch's open house drain with approval, let us suppose the open extent of drain to be twelve or fifteen feet before it is covered. The enquiry is suggested, Why should the drain be covered at so short a distance from the house? Does the sanitary efficiency of an open house drain cease at the distance of a few feet? Practically, I say that it does not. Sewage may travel further before decomposition begins; further still without producing concentrated and, therefore, dangerous sewer gases, because of the free atmospheric current in which it moves; and still further if it is not contaminated with night soil. Let us suppose, while looking at one of Captain Tulloch's open house drains, that it be asked to uncover it for its whole length as far as the main drain; not even then still, let it be asked to establish open drains along all the backyards of a row of native houses, so that the state of these house drains may be always observed, that they may be kept regularly flushed, regularly swept, freely open to the air and possibly to sunshine during a part of the day, and let it be enquired whether this extension of the "open system" will be less preservative of health than if the proposed extension of uncovered house drains were covered? Here we come upon a direct sanitary question of the greatest importance, and one that can immediately be answered without hesitation by the hygienist, if indeed it cannot be answered by the common sense of any observant individual who has not studied hygiene in the schools. If the open drain of twelve feet is preservative of the health of house occupiers, it will very reasonably be inquired why destruction of health will follow if a greater extent of drain is left uncovered? As a matter connected with public health, the onus of proof as to the sanitary limit of open house drains rest with the proposers of the drainage scheme; and financially, when the householder is presented with his archemedian screw ventilator, covered drain, house ventilator, syphon-trap and "box containing 1½ inch of pounded wood charcoal," he may possibly demand if all those expensive scientific appliances are absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health? While some less credulous individual might insist that his health would be much better preserved without them, and be ready to prove his assertion in the actual field of practice.

Leaving a decision to be arrived at about the extent of house and back drains that may beneficially be left uncovered, we come to the street drains, and here I would observe that something may be said in favour of covered street sewers. The volume of sewage increases in them and the moving liquid is unsightly; road space is taken up, detritus falls in and obstructs the sewage flow, rain-water enters, and accidents are liable to occur to individuals, especially to children: these are some of the objections that may be taken to open street drains, but it must be remarked that they are unconnected with sanitation. Moreover, there may be insuperable engineering difficulties in the way of executing an uncovered drainage system in its integrity. With these difficulties, as also the objections to open street drains that have just been enumerated and which do not concern sanitation, I of course have nothing to do, my desire being to point out as well as I can the principles of sanitary conservancy, and to ask that these principles be as strictly followed as they can be in the drainage of such a city as Bombay.

And now to say a few words about the second part of the concession that has been made to sanitary conservancy, viz., the open suburban main sewers. The advocates of a completely closed drainage system will not agree to this at all; the friends of complex and costly scientific appliances will miss their skilled appendages; the people whose senses of sight and smell have been better educated than their observing, reflecting, and inductive faculties will be offended in their prejudices; and those who have had the misfortune to know our "main drain" on the flats will insist on having no more main drains, even in the suburban districts. It will be impossible to appease the clamour of all these and do justice to the city at the same time. There are at present two main drains on the flats—one ancient, nearly level and open; the other modern, with a better fall, covered and ventilated. The former is less offensive and less dangerous than the latter. The worst fetor of the former is supportable, though unpleasant—that of the latter insupportable and vile, and this I say from personal experience of the two drains. It should be remembered, however, that no new main sewers, whether closed or open, will probably be constructed in Bombay without making adequate provision for the regular discharge of the sewage. If this is not done these sewers will be what our old main drain always was—a huge sewage receptacle. Regular and continuous flushing, because of sewage and flushing when necessary, would make Captain Tulloch's main sewers tolerably useful, and in no way dangerous to public health; certainly less offensive and less dangerous than either of the two existing main drains. Let the main sewers of the new drainage system be open or closed, certain it is that in these sewers the gases of decomposition will be most active and most dangerous, and in order to avoid the danger of their escape to the higher level of the drains in the inhabited parts of the city it is clearly better on sanitary grounds to discharge the less concentrated gases at once into the external air by a freely exposed channel. And this is what Captain Tulloch provides for.

In the remarks that have now been made on the proposed drainage of Bombay, I have assumed that night soil will not be allowed to enter the drains anywhere, and this assumption is supported by the assurance of the Commissioner that he would lend no countenance to a proposal so manifestly opposed to practical sanitation in a densely peopled tropical city. The liquid sewage here spoken of will therefore be less offensive than that which is carried in sewers in European cities, by the exclusion of night soil, and of that large admixture of animal matter which results from a general use of animal food by the whole population. Probably one-half, perhaps a third, of the population of Bombay subsist wholly on vegetable food with the exception of a little fatty matter, none of which we may be sure will be given in curries into the drains. There is reason to assume also that less than one-fourth of the population partake regularly of a full animal diet, and none of these to anything like the same extent as similar classes in Europe. The conclusion is therefore apparent, the liquid sewage of Bombay, though not exempt from offensiveness, will not be solid stuff of disease" so eloquently described by Dr. Letheby, and anathematised by our own Health Officer.

I cannot close this letter without commending to the consideration of the Justices a practical fact of great moment, and one which cannot too strongly be insisted upon, viz., that if a drainage scheme is not made an essential part of sanitary conservancy and will not in consequence fulfil the chief, the only essential condition of improving public health, it cannot be worth the money demanded for its execution.—Yours faithfully,

Byculla, 6th Feb. THOMAS BLANEY.

SUGGESTIVE COMPARISONS.

(*Indian Economist.*)

We have taken considerable pains to ascertain with as much accuracy as possible the exact cost of the purely local civil administration of each province of the Empire. In doing so, it was necessary to deduct in each case from the accounts, all expenditure on account of Treaty Assignments, Political Agencies, Manufacture of Opium and Salt, Marine Charges, Interest on Service Funds, &c. It would burden our article with too many figures to give these processes in detail. It must suffice that we give their results, which can be easily tested by any who may doubt their accuracy. The cost then of the purely local civil administration of the eight provinces of the Empire, and the outlay upon purely local public works therein, during the eight years 1861-69 and 1868-69, were respectively as follows.

Cost of purely local civil administration and outlay upon purely local works 1861 to 1869 inclusive—

	Civil Charges.	Local Public Works.	Total.
Bengal	£19,517,000	£6,531,100	£26,148,100
Bombay	19,544,000	9,511,870	29,055,870
Madras	16,667,600	6,193,000	22,793,000
Burmah	2,673,000	1,469,000	4,036,000
N. W. Provinces	12,257,000	5,305,000	17,562,000
Oudh	3,410,000	1,312,000	4,722,000
Central Provinces	2,950,000	2,238,000	5,738,000
Punjab	8,418,000	5,138,000	13,556,000

Now to meet this purely local outlay, the provinces have, in common, one and the same source of revenue—the land. Burmah alone of the provinces has a land revenue by a tax peculiar to herself—the capitation tax. The land tax is, we say, the local tax of each province, all the other taxes, customs' duties, abkaree, stamps, opium revenue, &c., being strictly imperial in their nature; as in general they may be said to bear equally upon the whole country, and when they do not, ought at once to be made to do so. Let us now compare therefore this expenditure upon purely local purposes, with the proceeds of the one purely local tax.

EIGHT YEARS LOCAL EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, 1861 TO 1869.

	Land Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imperial Revenue.
Bengal	£31,202,400	£26,148,100	£ 5,054,300
Bombay	17,506,000	29,055,870	1,449,870 (deficit.)
Madras	32,000,000	22,793,000	9,207,000
N. W. Provinces	32,887,000	17,562,000	15,325,000
Punjab	15,180,408	13,556,100	1,624,398
Oudh	8,734,121	4,722,000	4,012,121
Central Provinces	4,260,000	5,738,000	1,44 ,000 (deficit.)
Burmah	4,194,522	4,069 000	95,52

Now we do not wish to magnify our work beyond its real worth, but we take the liberty to affirm that this table makes by far the most important disclosure revealed of late years in the financial discussions that have been going on in the country. We here see at a glance, the provinces upon which the burden of the imperial expenditure really falls. Of a total contribution from the purely local taxes of the provinces of £36,100,000 in the last eight years, Madras, the North West Provinces and Oudh between them have furnished no less a sum than £30,000,000. Bombay has contributed nothing; but like the Central Provinces has been a drag upon the treasury during the period to the extent of £1,500,000. Here is the important difference between these two provinces, that the £9,500,000 spent upon public works in Bombay have been to a large extent spent upon *the land*, and that as the leases are therein just beginning to expire, the next 30 years will show a very different account from the last ten. But let Bombay note calmly how she at present stands towards the imperial treasury. She has a great lee way to make up, and in resettling her land for 30 years, must double and treble the present assessment.

In the Central Provinces, on the other hand, Sir Richard Temple has settled the land for 30 years *to come* at the preposterous rate of three or four annas per acre, and the result is that there will be a chronic deficit there, to the end of the century. We confess that the figures concerning Bombay have come upon ourselves somewhat with the force of a surprise. Let the Bombay Government and people however look the matter fully in the face. A good deal of the so-called local public works expenditure in that presidency has been of an imperial rather than of a local order, and the Bombay journalists may address themselves to the proof of this with good effect, but meanwhile they had better cease talking of already constituting three times as much per head to the imperial treasury as the people of these provinces. It is plainly by Madras, the North West Provinces, and Oudh that the burden of now being borne, and to stave off a state of matters like this as the new Financial Resolution purposes to do, is a monstrous injustice.

The contribution per head of population towards the imperial treasury from the various provinces of the country during the last eight years, has been as follows—

1861 to 1869.

North-West Provinces, about Rs.	5	0	0 per head.
Oudh	4	0	0 "
Madras	3	0	0 "
Bengal	1	4	0 "
Punjab	1	0	0 "
Burmah	0	7	0 "
Bombay	0	0	0 " (deficit.)
Central Provinces	1	8	0 "

Now with this table of contributions per head of population towards the imperial treasury in each province before us turn to the statement therefrom which this new Financial Resolution proposes to stereotype and make permanent:

	Contribution 1861-69.	Permanent allotment per annum.
N. W. Provinces	Rs. 5 0 0 per head	... 3 As. per head.
Oudh	4 0 0 do	... 3 do
Madras	3 0 0 do	... 3½ do
Bengal	1 4 0 do	... 4 do
Punjab	1 0 0 do	... 5½ do
Burmah	0 7 0 do	... 1½ do
Bombay	0 0 0 do (deficit)	... 5 do
Central Provinces	1 8 0 do	... 5 do

It would almost seem as though the permanent allotment were made upon the principle of giving the most to those who contribute the least. This article will probably provoke a good deal of criticism, and the figures we are aware are open to modification. In general, however, and upon the whole, our reflections will, we are persuaded, be found to be just the more closely they are considered.

A GIANTESS PROSECUTES HER RUNAWAY HUSBAND.—There is something very touching in the story of a giantess who has just revealed her domestic troubles. So long ago as 1843 she was married at Wolverhampton, and for 26 years she and her husband lived together in a van or out of it. We may assume that their conjugal life was marked with the most charming quiet; for as the lady's proportions excited the astonishment of all who saw her, and as her husband seems not to have exceeded the ordinary stature of men, it is unlikely that he would provoke unnecessary quarrels. However, in 1869, this fair, useless person ran away from his wife, leaving her £200 and the van. The possession of this property did not console the giantess for the subsequently learned that her husband had gone to Manchester and married somebody else. Fortunately for him, however, the giantess did not take the law into her own hands; but applied in the most correct and peaceable way for a summons. The defence was that it would be "a scandal to the law" to punish the man, the second wife not feeling aggrieved. But how about the first wife? Great man, we have been told, are by fatality but giantesses appear to long for the sweets of domestic companionship. For a man to run away from a giantess who has hung upon his affections for six-and-twenty years seems to betray an unusual callousness and ingratitude. If the prosecution, which stands adjourned, should fail to convict him to any other place of arrest, we hope Mr. Stevens will be prevailed upon to return to the van which he left in a moment of weakness.—*Daily News*, Jan. 12.

A HINDU IN AMERICA.

(*Native Opinion.*)

"New York, Brooklyn, 170, Washington, 8th Dec.

"After I wrote you last I paid a visit to Boston. It is an excellent city. It is the Edinburgh of America. It has an air of learning. The Superintendent of Public Schools drove me in his carriage to show me the educational system of the city. It is the best system in vogue; you will form some idea of it when I tell you that the building for the Female Normal College alone costs $75,000 or one-half lack of rupees. I was greatly pleased with the Technological Institution. It is meant to give a practical education in the various departments of science. It is so tempting, and in my opinion such a sound system, that I am almost inclined to join it, but under the circumstances I cannot. I saw the Harvard University, where in the library I saw some very chaste and splendidly got up Sanskrit works. I had a note of introduction to Madame Agassay, the celebrated paleontologist, but I could not find her at home.

"I saw the printing establishment at New York of Harper and Brothers. They are the largest publishers in the world. Mr. Harper received me with great attention and has promised to give me a set of school books in use here, which I shall forward to you as soon as received. I have also written a hasty article for their magazine, which has a monthly circulation of 140,000 copies. If it is accepted it will greatly flatter me, being the first to write in such an extensively circulated journal and receiving the value (a few dollars) for my production. So that on the whole, my visit to this country is not altogether fruitless. If I succeed in my examination it will do me great good in future."

"New York, Brooklyn, 170, Washington, 17th Dec.

"Since I wrote you last I paid a visit to some of the principal cities in the south. On Saturday noon (10th December) I arrived at Philadelphia, where I had some very good introductions. —— is a very clever, successful and popular practitioner. He showed me the medical curiosities of the place and introduced me to the medical worthies. Dr. Grose, the Professor of Surgery in the Jafferson College, was operating at the hospital when I went in. There were about 500 students and visitors. He took me to his operating table and spoke to his audience. 'Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in introducing to you, —— of Bombay. Let us all unite to give him a hearty welcome.' I have got the reports of the different institutions I visited, which will give you a better idea of them than any description from me. Girard's College is a stupendous building of marble for orphans—there are about 500 inmates.

"From Philadelphia I went to Washington, the capital of the United States. I saw the capital, where there are many very magnificent buildings. I was at the meeting of the Congress and of the House of Representatives. I saw the Smithsonian Institution (the transactions of which you will find at the Royal Asiatic Society.)

"The Army Medical Museum is a great Institution —quite unique of its kind. Dr. Otis, the Curator, has become a friend of mine. He has presented me some of the rare publications which I dare say —— must have shown you.

"I was introduced here to some of the great celebrities. The president of the United States, General Grant, stood and welcomed me; so did the vice-president, Mr. Scolfax.

"Messrs. Harper Brothers are the greatest publishers and very influential members of society. They have accepted my article of about three pages or their magazine, and I have received dlrs. 30 for it, which, I can assure you, were very serviceable. I had scarcely enough money to buy my passage, and there was no time for writing to London and waiting for the reply. So I adopted the advice of my friend, and feel proud that I am the first from our part who has earned a few dollars by literary efforts in the Western world. My friend Major Constable, who is one of the editors of the Harper's Monthly Magazine, desires me to gather information for a sketch of Premchund Roychund. Will you therefore make it convenient to send me extracts from the papers relating to him. He is a useful man, and I wish to please him by doing this commission for him. I hope you will not forget to do this. If possible also send me a copy of Premchund's photograph."

"I arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday morning, and left by the last night train for Glasgow. I saw Dr. Norman McLeod, and intend consulting the university authorities for M. D. I am afraid I am too late for this session. I passed this day in company of Dr. Gopal Chunder Roy, of Calcutta. He has joined the Glasgow University in time for M. D."

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.

(*Law Journal*, Jan. 2.)

The Statute Book of the past year presents few features of interest to lawyers, Parliament having devoted itself chiefly to laws of a political, social, and financial character. The main legal experiment of 1870 was the New Bankruptcy Act. We are not yet able to pronounce a decided opinion upon its merits, but so far it has not worked well. There are fewer bankruptcies, but that is not in itself a boon. There are not fewer insolvencies, and we hold that when a trader is insolvent he should be encouraged, and not discouraged, to avow his impecuniosity, and to give up his estate to his creditors. Under the new Act, unless an insolvent trader has ten shillings in the pound he shrinks from bankruptcy, and endeavours to settle with his creditors one by one, to his own detriment and the detriment of his estate. Then the trustee system does not work satisfactorily. Men of position shirk the responsibility, and moreover cannot afford the time, and the consequence is that of late it is not the best men who have been appointed to the office. We have observed that in several instances accountants have been appointed to the office of trustee. They may or may not be able and respectable men, but we want knowledge of business to guarantee of their ability and respectability, as is the case with solicitors. We abstain from prediction, but we must say the impression on our mind is that the Act of 1869 will not answer.

We have watched with special interest the working of the Non-imprisonment for Debt Act, because we are in certain way responsible for that measure. When the Attorney General proposed to abolish imprisonment for debt in the Superior Courts and to retain it in County Courts, we felt it our duty to protest against a distinction which would be a fair excuse for the complaint that there was one law for bradclothand another for fustian. Sir R. P. Collier then amended his bill, giving the judges of the Superior Courts the powers analogous to those of the County Court judges. This was not what we wanted. It did away with the inequality, but our desire was that there should be no imprisonment for debt. The system has proved a most complete failure. The judges have a great reluctance to send a debtor to a criminal prison, and if they had not it would be difficult to make out committals according to the intent of the Act. Only those debtors are to be imprisoned who can pay and will not pay. If a debtor has property the creditor can get at it. If a debtor has nothing but his current earnings it is almost impossible to prove their amount, because such debtors are not generally in the receipt of fixed incomes. We contend for the total abolition of imprisonment for debt. It has been proposed that the judges shall have the power to put a stop order on the income of a debtor. This might be a just system, but it presents many practical difficulties.

THE LATE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

The announcement which it was our painful duty to make yesterday afternoon of the sudden death of the Dean of Canterbury would be received with general regret. Dr. Alford preached as usual in the Cathedral on Sunday, and on Monday presided at a meeting for the relief of the poor. He then complained of not being well (as, indeed, he had not been for some time), but no serious results were apprehended by any of his friends at that time. On Tuesday his medical adviser was sent for, but rapid congestion of the lungs set in, and Dr. Alford expired in his quarter before two yesterday afternoon. At four o'clock the tolling of the "great bell" at the Cathedral communicated the sad tidings to the citizens. Dean Alford was born in London in 1810, and, having received the greater part of his early education at the Grammar School at Ilminster, in Somerset, was entered at Trinity College, where he gained a scholarship and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. From a scholarship at Trinity Dr. Alford was elected in 1834 to a fellowship, and from the following year, soon after his ordination as a priest, down to 1853 he held the college living of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, a benefice rated in the current "Clergy List" at £191 a year, where he eked out his narrow clerical income by taking pupils. In 1841 and the following year he preached the "Hulsean Lectures" at Cambridge, and about the same time published a work on the "Poets of Ancient Greece." For many years from this date he also held the post of Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1853 Dr. Alford was appointed incumbent of Quebec Chapel, near Portman-square, where he gained a high reputation. Four years later Lord Palmerston recommended him for the Deanery of Canterbury vacant by the death of Dr. Lyall. Since that time he has been a frequent contributor before the world as the author of articles upon religious and literary topics in the *Contemporary Review*, which he edited till the end of last year, *Good Words* and other publications of the day.

THE LATE SIR H. DURAND.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—

"Sir,—In your biographical notice of the late Sir Henry Durand in the *Times* of to-day there occurs the following paragraph:—'He was attached to the Engineering Department of Sir Robert Sale's army, and his was the famous achievement of blowing in, when no siege train was at hand, the gates of Ghuznee. If this had not been promptly done, the army would have been destroyed, and their destruction was, in fact, near; but Lieutenant Durand, says Lord Napier, arrested the bugle which would have sounded a retreat; the passage was forced open, and Ghuznee was won.'

"In perusing the above your readers who may not be acquainted with the history of that period might infer that Sir Robert Sale commanded the army, and that Lieutenant Durand originated the plan of blowing in the gate. In justice to others, I trust you will allow me to state that Sir Robert Sale, then Lieutenant Colonel of the 13th Foot, held the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Bengal column of the Army of the Indus, under the command-in-chief of Sir John Keane. The credit of the brilliant idea of blowing in the gate was entirely due to Captain Thomson, the chief engineer, now Colonel Thomson, C.B., who soon afterwards retired from active service from ill-health, but who is, I am happy to say, still alive and well, residing at Cork. The memorialist, pioneers. Lieutenant Durand performed his part of firing the train with great coolness and self-possession, being fully exposed to the enemy's fire from the ramparts while he applied the match to the hose, which he had some difficulty in getting alight. The retreat was actually sounded on a bugle by order of another engineer officer of the explosion party, whose senses were somewhat confused by being knocked down by the concussion, but the mistake was corrected in time to prevent mischief. As I feel confident that Sir Henry Durand would have been the last person to arrogate to himself more than his proper share of the credit due to this brilliant feat of arms to the prejudice of another brother-officer, whose modesty would shrink from noticing a statement in which he is ignored, and which will acquire such wide world publicity in your columns, I venture to ask your insertion of the above correction.

—Yours obediently, "KRAKE.

"United Service Club, Jan. 6."

MR. MILL ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, addressing a meeting in Edinburgh on Jan. 12, in favour of conferring the electoral franchise on women qualified as being owners of houses in their own right, said:—

"If there is a truth in politics which is essential—which is the basis of all free government—it is that when a part of the nation is the sole possessor of power, the interest of that part gets all the serious attention. This does not necessarily imply any active oppression; all that it implies is the natural tendency of the average man to feel what touches self to be of vastly greater importance than what directly touches other people; and this is the deep-seated and ineradicable reason women will never be justly treated until they obtain the franchise. They suffer assuredly much injustice by the operation of law. But suppose this changed, yet even if there were no ground of complaint against the laws, there would be a breaklow in their execution as long as men alone have a voice in choosing and in removing the officers of Government. All our recent constitutional reforms and the whole creed of reformers are grounded on the fact that the suffrage is needed for self-protection. The treatment of women is certainly no exception to the rule. They have neither equal laws nor an equal administration of them. The laws treat them as they could no longer be treated if they had the suffrage; even if the laws were equal the administration of them is not."

Mr. Mill then called in question the decision of judges in cases of assault, &c., on women, and observed—

"We are told that the good feelings of men are a sufficient protection to women. Those who say so can never, one would suppose, look into the police and law reports. If the good feeling of men does not protect women against being beaten and kicked to death's door every day of their lives, and at last beaten and kicked to actual death by their special guardians and protectors, can we expect that it will secure them against injuries less revolting to humanity? Most men, it will be said, are incapable of committing such horrible brutality. Perhaps so, but it seems they are quite capable of letting it be committed without remonstrance or manifested by their husbands found a defender in every other man who knew of it, they might have some chance of protection without the weapon of the suffrage. But it is never so, slaves did not find it so, serfs did not find it so, conquered nations do not find it so, and neither do women. There are many women who would unconsciously do that wrong, but there must be a great moral improvement in humane nature before most men will exert themselves to prevent or redress wrongs committed by others under the sanction of law. Of these two things—the suffrage for women and a grand moral improvement in human nature, the easier, to my thinking, is likely to be the soonest obtained."

Though assuming that he had made out "an ample case," Mr. Mill proceeded—

"One of the recognised doctrines of the British Constitution is that representation is co-extensive with direct taxation. The practice of the Constitution, it is true, for a long time did not correspond with the theory, but it has been made to conform to it at last in cities and boroughs, provided the taxpayer is of the male sex. But even now, if a woman, she may be the largest taxpayer in the place, and the person of greatest practical ability besides—yet, no matter, she has no vote. This is something very like punishing her for being a woman. The conditions which, in the eye of the law and of the Constitution, confer a title to a voice in public affairs, are all fulfilled by her, with the single exception of having been born male. This one deficiency, which I humbly submit she cannot help (laughter), is visited on her by the privation of a right. Nevertheless, even apart from justice, there are many reasons why the suffrage should be given to women, but I will content myself with two. One, and the strong

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET," JAN. 13.)

SUPERIORITY OF BROWN BREAD.

The Committee of Public Health sitting in Paris has issued the following report of their deliberations on the subject of bread:—"By making white bread of flour entirely devoid of bran, as is usually done in Paris, an important part of its nutritive principle is unfortunately eliminated from it. The Central Committee of Health therefore reminds the population of Paris that brown bread, far from containing noxious elements, as persons unused to it are apt to suppose, is both wholesomer and more nourishing than white bread. Those who object to the colour of the bread and the presence of a few flakes of bran give way to an unjustifiable prejudice." This is not merely making a virtue of necessity, for the superiority of brown bread over white was noticed long ago by Dr. Liebig and other eminent chemists. It will be well if the example of Paris draws attention once more to the nutritious qualities of brown bread, as there are many among us who can ill afford to eat bread which does not contain all the support that can possibly exist within the compass of a loaf.

HARD LINES.

At the inquest on the death of Henry Addey, station master at Dovecliffe, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, who was killed by a goods train while opening the gate of a level crossing, it was stated that the deceased had repeatedly warned the company that his duties were more than he could competently discharge without assistance, and this was confirmed by a letter which he wrote to the manager on the 13th of December last. As it gives a very graphic picture of the mingled parsimony and recklessness of railway management, we print it in full:—

"Sir,—Having not received any reply to my previous letter, I take the liberty of again asking you for assistance. I have many parcels and paid letters that require to be delivered immediately. I had two important paid letters this week, and I was obliged to send them by any one passing, as I had no special messenger. As to the signal lights, I have had to get anyone I can to light them, or to attend to the gate till I do so. For the last six or seven weeks it has been ten, eleven, twelve, and one o'clock—and one Sunday morning it was one o'clock—before I had done with the trains; and I cannot get a comfortable meal during the whole week till Sunday. I have been here above sixteen years, and have never had any assistance nor any advance of money."

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

A table has just been issued from the War Office showing in official detail how the 20,000 additional men voted in August for the army are to be subdivided among the various arms of the service. In the cavalry, as in the infantry, the augmentation intended appears to be wholly in rank and file, nine regiments being raised 150 each and nine fifty. In the infantry, forty-one battalions have the increase of 100 rank and file each, and twenty-three more favoured are brought to the very moderate war strength of 850, by an increase of 350 privates. In the Royal Artillery—if we rightly understand the figures—eleven new field batteries are to be formed, and eighteen garrison batteries (or companies) turned into field. The staff of a new brigade is added, excepting the full colonel. The Royal Engineers have an addition made; but this merely concerns the mounted part of the corps, to which an extra troop is being added, chiefly for telegraph service. The Army Service Corps receives a considerable addition. And this is highly necessary, as, under the admirable arrangements initiated by Sir G. Balfour, a large part of this useful arm is permanently required in Woolwich Arsenal, to perform the duties formerly carried on there by men of the Royal Artillery in garrison. The latter, it may be added, being thus deprived of their natural exercise with the shot and shell, which they no longer are allowed the practice of handling, are treated instead to extra infantry drills and winter marchings-out, to the great admiration of the villagers of the neighbouring parts of Kent, and the utter confusion of all the supposed necessities of real service.

A CORONATION IN LANCASHIRE.

An interesting event took place last week at Middleton in Lancashire. It seems that the inhabitants of a part of the town called Throstle Hall are in the habit of annually electing a king over the district, whose business it is to receive petitions respecting street nuisances, and to take the best means his ingenuity can devise to cause their removal. In accordance with this custom, Mr. John Barber, a salt dealer, was crowned king in the kitchen of a public-house, named for the occasion Westminster Abbey, by a person called the Archbishop of Pigeon Hill. The crown was made of block-tin, ornamented with feathers and coloured ribbons, lined with rabbit skin, and adorned with a peak bearing a brass plate, on which was inscribed "John the First, 1871." After the coronation Mr. Barber mounted a platform in the street, and was loudly cheered by an assemblage of several thousands—the men all uncovering their heads and remaining uncovered while Barber addressed them. After this the King was taken over his dominions in a cart, attended by his officers of State and a body guard. In the evening a grand feast was held, and a dance took place, in which his Majesty joined. Next day he paraded the whole of Middleton on a donkey attended by his officers and guard, and in the evening there was a torchlight procession. Later in the evening Mrs. Barber was crowned queen by the ladies of Throstle Hall, and after the ceremony favoured the company with a few songs. About eleven o'clock the King and Queen were escorted to their house by a large multitude of persons, who sang "God save the King" and Christmas hymns. How gladly would we in London crown any monarch who would attempt to remove our street nuisances! But they are so numerous that the office would be no sinecure. Our "street nuisance" king would probably begin by shovelling away with other rubbish the local authorities.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN KANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Bulletin* of December 8 gives a terrible account of the reign of terror established by a Vigilance Committee in Butler County, Kansas. It seems that the people of that county had suffered severely for some six or seven months from the raids of a band of horse thieves, and as they found the law unable to protect their properties, they proceeded to organize a Vigilance Committee to deal with the matter. The committee at first, it would appear, really directed their operations against the thieves, whom they hung without mercy. But after a time, either having acquired a taste for hanging, which they resolved to gratify at any cost when the supply of thieves ran short, or thinking the opportunity a favourable one for indulging public and private animosities, they set to work, and hung several innocent persons, and spread terror far and wide. In one case they arrested a man named Quimley. Quimley offered to give security, and the offer was accepted. Immediately twenty names were put to a bond. But the committee then turned round, threatened to hang the whole twenty, and strung up Quimley without further delay. Upon this, the sheriff thought it time to interfere, but he with other officials was driven out of the county. It became known that he intended repairing to Topeten for assistance; the roads were at once picketed, but as he received warning of this, he escaped through the lines. Upon the sheriff's flight other innocent persons were put to death, among them a Mr. M'Calu, a former member of the Legislature, and a Mr. Black, a very old gentleman. On December 4 a large number of citizens of Douglas fled to Eldorado "in search of a more healthy clime," as the reporter expresses it. In the course of the day the town was invaded by an armed mob, who excited so much apprehension that the citizens turned out to defend themselves and their property. The invaders not only demanded all prisoners to be given up to them, but they threatened to set fire to some livery stables and to a large store. Another report states that shots were exchanged between the rioters and a picket of the citizens, and that in consequence great excitement prevailed, and that the whole town had turned out in arms.

A MEMBER UNSEATED.

The case of Mr. J. H. Tillett, who has just been unseated by the decision of the Norwich Election Inquiry, seems undoubtedly a hard one, but the effect produced by it should be so salutary that we are unable to regret it. Mr. Tillett came down to contest Norwich in 1867, professing, we have every reason to think sincerely, pure principles of election, but the exigencies of the contest induced him to coalesce with a candidate whose tactics—or, at any rate, whose supporters' tactics—were not equally unexceptionable. It is a corrupt act of one of the agents of this candidate, converted by the coalition into an agent of his own, for which Mr. Tillett has now been held legally responsible, and which has deprived him of the seat obtained at a subsequent election, to which no suspicion of impurity attaches. A few more such decisions will, we trust, have the effect of finally driving into retirement that standing obstacle to an improved electoral morality, "the local wirepuller." The practical experience and legitimate influence of these persons is so great that it is often thought unsafe not to employ them, and even pure candidates are tempted to the hazardous experiment of retaining their legal, while repudiating their illegal, services. If, however, candidates can once be convinced that the danger of employing them is greater than the danger of neglecting them, their business will rapidly diminish. But Mr. Tillett's case reveals a strange anomaly in election law, to which legislative attention should be directed. The effect of the absolute limitation of time during which a petition can be filed is in the present case this: that while Mr. Tillett is unseated for the corrupt act of an agent of his own and Sir William Russell's, and an act done as much in Sir William's interest as in his own, the latter still retains and cannot in any way be deprived of the representation of Norwich. This seems to show, we think, that the limitation of the very short period of time for petitions under the Corrupt Practices Act is too unqualified. Intended to prevent a successful candidate from being harassed by a petition when from lapse of time defensive evidence has become inaccessible, it ought not to insure absolute immunity under all circumstances from future proceedings. It would be sufficient to interpose a bar to all petitions not brought by leave of a judge, who would never grant it except in such strong cases as the present.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Prince Gortschakoff, it appears, has written two more notes to Count Beust on the Black Sea question, of which the Vienna correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* publishes an analysis. In the first the Prince, referring to the reproaches which had been directed against Russia on account of her repudiation of the Treaty of 1856, observes that it is evident that a contract only preserves its validity for all the contracting parties so long as its essential principles and chief provisions are respected and maintained. This, however (he says) was not the case with the Treaty of 1856. There is no ground, he proceeds, for bringing a charge of disregard of international law against a Power like Russia, which has been the firmest supporter of treaties in Europe for the last forty years; but at a time when the most solemn treaties and European guarantees are not maintained, Russia cannot be expected to be alone bound by a principle which no longer governs political transaction, especially when her material security is at stake. In conclusion the Prince reminds Count Beust that "Russia has expressed her readiness to make the necessary arrangements, in connection with the other powers for maintaining the general stipulations of the Treaty, or for renewing and confirming them, in order to guarantee the peace of the East and the equilibrium of Europe. Russia is far from repudiating her participation with the other Powers in the conclusion of the Treaty, and hopes that her idea, when it is better understood, will be more justly appreciated." In the second note Prince Gortschakoff declares that, as was shown by the difficulties which have during the last few years prevented the meeting of a general European Conference for the removal of pending complications, it would have been impossible for Russia to obtain her object by this means, and that she therefore had no alternative "but either to continue for an unlimited time in a situation admitted to be intolerable, or to take the initiative of explaining to the powers the impossibility of her remaining in that situation any longer. An understanding between the Powers, "based on the principles laid down by Russia," would, he adds, be the best guarantee for peace in the East. "Peace could only be disturbed if the loyal appeal of Russia to the fairness of the Powers were received with distrust, and if such an absolute divergence should arise between the resolutions of Russia and those of the other Powers as to make an understanding impossible. In such a case, however, Russia cannot be made responsible for the consequences."

SCENES IN WAPPING "ISLAND."

Those who wish to study the "horrible" need not trouble themselves to go to the seat of war and feast their eyes on maimed and mutilated soldiers, desolate homes, and starving families. They need only get into a cab and tell the cabman to drive them to that part of Wapping known as "the Island;" and if they are not satisfied with all they see there, they will indeed be hard to please. In the *Builder* there is an account of a visit paid to this locality, and it would be well if photographs of the scenes described were allowed to take the place in the shop windows of the cartes de visite of half clothed ballet dancers, and bishops smiling kindly in their comfortable robes, which are now exhibited for the admiration of street passengers. If a knowledge of the real condition of the homes of many of the poor in this luxurious city were more generally diffused, there might be a hope of some remedy, but as it is, half the world is ignorant of the condition of the other half, and the canker that is gnawing at our very vitals is suffered to pursue its ravages unchecked, not so much from a hardness of heart on the part of the community, but partly from a lack of energy and partly from ignorance of the evil. Take the following, for instance, as one example of an English home in one of the dismal Wapping courts where, as the writer says, "the outstretched hands can nearly touch the hovels on either side. "A father in the last stage of consumption—two daughters nearly marriageable with hardly sufficient rotting clothing to 'cover their shame.' The rags that hang around their attenuated frames flutter in strips against their naked legs. They have no stool or chair upon which they can sit. Their father occupies the only stool in the room. They have no employment by which they can earn even a pittance. They are at home starving on a half-chance meal a day, and hiding their raggedness from the world. The walls are bare, there is one bed in the room, and a bundle of dirty rags are upon it. The dying father will shortly follow the dead mother, and when the parish coffin encloses his wasted form, and a paper's grave closes above him, what shall be his daughters' lot?" This is but a type of many other homes in the district; dirt, misery, and disease alone flourish in that wretched neighbourhood. "Fever and small-pox rage," as the inhabitants say, "next door, and next door, and over the way, and next door to that, and further down." The living, dying, and dead are all huddled together. The houses have no ventilation, the back yards are receptacles for all sorts of filth and rubbish, the old barrels or vessels that contain the water supply are thickly coated on the sides with slime, and there is an undisturbed deposit of mud at the bottom. There is no mortuary house—the dead lie in the dogholes where they breathed their last, and add to the contagion which spreads through the neighbourhood.

"THIS HAPPY CHRISTIAN LAND."

It would be advisable when telling little children to thank Heaven that they are born in "this happy Christian land" to keep the newspapers carefully out of their sight, for many little circumstances are reported in the daily journals which are calculated to puzzle the young and ignorant, and create in their minds some doubts as to the happiness and Christianity of the land of their birth. For example an inquest was held at St. George's workhouse last week on the body of Mrs. Esther Gregory, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. Esther Gregory was found by the police sitting on the doorstep of a house in Buckingham-place, New Kent-road, and as she was suffering much from the cold was removed to the station, and from thence to the workhouse, where she died. She only told the police that she had been brought in an omnibus from the Kingsland-road by two persons, who had left her on the doorstep. Who those two persons were, and why she was left on the doorstep, was revealed at the inquest. Mr. Thomas Liddle, of William-street, Southwark, said that the deceased was a relative of his by marriage. He was "not in a position to support her," and her grandson, Mr. William Crockall, had put her out to board and lodge with a painter and his wife who lived at 355, Kingsland-road, and they had undertaken "to do for her" for 2s. 6d. a-week. Her grandson, after paying for the week's board and lodging, had neglected to keep up his payments. The rest of the story was told by John Bloomfield, the painter referred to, who said that he undertook the care of old Mrs. Gregory for 2s. 6d. a-week, "because he thought she might be society for his wife." She got a "tiny" bit of meat and some potatoes for her dinner. They gave her some bread and tea, but she never ate much. After the half-crown a week had been left unpaid for twelve weeks they asked her to go to the workhouse, but she said she would rather die. Accordingly, one Saturday, at three o'clock, he and his wife took her in an omnibus to the house of her son-in-law, in Buckingham-place, where she expressed a wish to die. She asked them not to knock at the door for fear he should refuse to keep her in, and there they left her, and there the poor old creature sat on the doorstep until the police found her. What her thoughts were during her vigil is hard to say, but probably they wandered back to long years ago, when she was the light and life of some bright home circle. She died, the doctor said, from congestion of the brain, produced by exposure to the cold for several hours while the temperature was below freezing point. The deceased said all her furniture and money had been taken from her by her relatives. The jury returned a verdict of "death from excessive cold," and Esther Gregory will trouble no one any more; but in a more chivalrous country than England it would be impossible that an old woman, aged eighty-six, could be thus shot from an omnibus on to a doorstep to die of cold on a bitter winter night. Every house would be thrown open to her, every hand stretched forth to give her food; but England is not chivalrous, it is only "a happy Christian land" and very respectable.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is just now having a sensation which, we believe, no State in the American Union has ever before enjoyed—the trial of its Governor, Mr. Holden, on impeachment before the State Senate for embodying troops, and inflicting on divers persons "extra constitutional" captures, searches, imprisonments, and other indignities, on pretence of suppressing violence and outrage, and denying them the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. There is no doubt that a large portion of North Carolina was in a most disturbed state when the Governor proclaimed martial law, but there appears to be just as little reason to doubt that he did not use the exceptional powers with which the law invested him in a spirit of moderation. As his political opponents, the Democrats, are in a majority in both Chambers of the State Legislature, they have not only refused him a bill of indemnity, but have resolved to bring him to trial for the "extra-constitutional" stretch of his powers. Accordingly, the State House of Representatives has solemnly impeached him before the State Senate, which on December 23 was organized by the State Chief Justice as a High Court of Impeachment, when the Governor, through his counsel, applied for and was granted thirty days for preparation and answer. Independently of this being the first case of the kind which has ever occurred in the United States, a circumstance which of itself would make the proceedings remarkable, the constitution of the court which is to try the Governor presents a curious anomaly. By one of the articles of the State Constitution the Chief Justice of the State presides over the Senate when sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of a Governor. But the Chief Justice himself is threatened with impeachment, and no doubt will be impeached if the Governor is found guilty, so that the Chief Justice is now presiding over a court before which he expects to be himself arraigned in a few weeks, trying a man of whom he is alleged to be an accomplice, at the charge of accusers who accuse himself of aiding and abetting the prisoner in the offence for which he is called upon to answer. But this is not the only circumstance which adds piquancy to this extraordinary trial. No less a personage than General Butler himself is expected to appear as the Governor's counsel, and great is the interest which this announcement has excited in North Carolina. Mr. Holden, like a prudent man, neglecting no means of winning the popular sympathies to his side, is said "to be going in extensively for piety," and is even reported to have had himself rebaptized, having been totally immersed in cold water. In the meantime, the negroes regard the accused Governor as a martyr in their cause. The coloured members of the North Carolina Legislature have issued an address to the coloured people of the State, appointing Friday, January 13, a day of fasting and prayer for his deliverance from conviction by the Senate. The address tells the negroes to "cry mightily unto the Lord" in the Governor's behalf. It charges the Legislature with a design to "let loose their murderous hands" upon the negro comparing the Democrats and Conservatives to Haman, the coloured members of the Legislature to Mordecai, and the great body of the coloured people to the Jews of old.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St, Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities 3 Months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts, Bills or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

NOTICES.

BY CULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING), IS NOW OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS.

BED-ROOMS—Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 PER NIGHT.
SITTING-ROOMS—Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 PER DAY.
Other Charges the same as the principal Hotels in England and on the Continent.
BREAKFASTS from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M., à la carte.
TIFFINS from 12 P.M. to 3 P.M., à la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE at 7 P.M.
RESTAURANT and REFRESHMENT BAR on ground floor.
A BILLIARD TABLE, also on ground floor
PRIVATE DINING-ROOM and BILLIARD-ROOM on first floor.
Upwards of ONE HUNDRED BED-ROOMS and TWENTY SITTING-ROOMS.
BASS'S and ALSOPP'S ALE, and BARCLAY and PERKINS'S EXTRA STOUT, in prime condition, drawn from the cask, at FOUR ANNAS per GLASS.
Continental Languages spoken.

JOHN H. WATSON, Manager.

F. F. COOPER.—FITZGERALD HOTEL & REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, next to the Synagogue; Good ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c., of the very best Brands. A First-class BILLIARD TABLE on the premises. Charges moderate.

TO LET, Private Apartments called "THE TOWER," with separate entrance. Apply to F. F. COOPER, at the above Hotel.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETOR wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. "CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED NOW.

TABLE D'HOTE for SINGLE GENTS.

No expense nor trouble has been saved to render this favourite Establishment the most COMFORTABLE and RECHERCHE for its CUISINE and WINES under its present Superior Management.
H. A. LEIGH, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 25 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Priestes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Jaconets, from 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Cambrelle, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 25, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Bodice and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchief., Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from 3 to 4 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 5 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Tarlatan Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 15 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petti-oats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Petisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Gregory will trouble no one any more; but in a more chivalrous country than England it would be impossible that an old woman, aged eighty-six, could be thus shot from an omnibus on to a doorstep to die of cold on a bitter winter night. Every house would be thrown open to her, every hand stretched forth to give her food; but England is not chivalrous, it is only "a happy Christian land" and very respectable.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered Short Clothes, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boarding wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Ribbons, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletta, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of MESSRS. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs ... ...each	6	8
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... ,,	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... ,,	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks ...	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbrigan	...	26½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	...	15 to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	...	18 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	4½	to 5
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts ...	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S